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THE CHARTER ELECTION.

THE STORY OF THE DAY.

Election of Fernando Wood for Mayor, Greene C. Bronson for Corporation Counsel, James Lynch for Governor of the Almshouse.

There was much reason to fear, and it had been frequently prophesied, that the day would not pass without riot and bloodshed; that the feuds of Tammany and Mozart Hall would be brought to a violent issue; that terrific encounters of the divided unterrified would make the day appalling and the night hideous; and that the intervention of the military arm would be indispensable to the conservation of the public peace. The Seventh Regiment was under arms—the arsenals were garrisoned—the police force was augmented—the anticipated disturbances were fully provided against. Perhaps it was because it was known that these precautionary measures had been taken, that nothing that approximated the dignity of a riot occurred,—further than this, that it was an uncommonly quiet election day.

Some say the polls were opened at sunrise, in accordance with the provisions of the law; others deny that the sun rose at all. Certainly no one saw anything of the luminary. "From early dawn to dewy eve" it drizzled. The habiliments of those who went to the polls in broadcloth suffered. The rag, tag and bobtail, undeterred by any such considerations, turned out *en masse*. The bright season that has been brought forth for the candidate of this class sprung from the wet season of yesterday; his majority, to say the least, is the greater for it. Had he elected an election day, his choice could not have been made more happily. The dimensions in the Mozart Hall Party, in the First Ward, of which Ex-Alderman WILSON was the leading spirit, and the general bad reputation (well deserved) of that Ward, rendered it judicious to place a strong force of policemen within its limits. General-Superintendent PILSBURY did so, and the result vindicates the policy of it. We have nothing to relate of black eyes and belabored visages within that Precinct. There, of course, the Irish vote was large; sons of Erin swarmed about the polling places, and nothing of interest occurred with which an Hibernian name was not in some way connected. An amusing incident occurred in the First District. One THOMAS KELLY—what follows will demonstrate that the first word of this sentence is not superfluous—an aged Emerald Islander, exercised the freeman's right of suffrage under particularly discouraging circumstances. It happened that two other THOMAS KELLYS, both residing in the same tenement house with himself, had deposited their votes in the same District before he presented himself. The Inspectors declined to receive his vote. In vain he declared that he was not either of those KELLYS, but another KELLY; to no purpose he persisted in offering his vote. He was ejected from the polling place, but his friends rallied around him and endeavored to force him in again, and the active interference of the Police alone prevented them from doing so. THOMAS and his friends had a lengthy "argument" with the officers, in the course of which it was made apparent that he had two sons, and that one of them rejoiced in the same name by which he, before that son's birth, had been distinguished and was now known. Still the other THOMAS KELLY was not accounted for, and the elder THOMAS was compelled to stand aside.

In the Second Ward everything passed off peaceably. There was plenty of excitement and electioneering about the polls, the ticket-boxes and the barrooms, but it was never so uproarious as to induce a resort to fisticuffs. It was equally quiet in the Third Ward, and in the Fourth Ward, where generally on election day, there are plenty of "rummages," there were very few street fights, and comparatively little noise. Many liquor shops were open in the Fifth Ward, but there were few arrests for intoxication there. The "Bloody Sixth" did not sustain its ancient reputation; still, in comparison with the other Wards, it was decidedly turbulent. The followers of WOOD and the followers of HAVEMEYER had many a set-to, especially in the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Districts. In front of No. 123 Leonard-street, where the polls for the Fourth District were open, a rowdy who was distinguished WOOD tickets was suddenly set upon, about noon, by another rowdy, who probably differed from him in his political sentiments and predilections, and a fight commenced which it was pleasanter to look upon than to participate in. The friends of the belligerent parties took sides, and a universal *melée* ensued. The crowd was large and compactly welded together, so that persons of timid and peaceable disposition, who happened to be near the combatants were forced, however unwillingly, more or less, to take part in the fray. For awhile the multitude swayed to and fro, "'mid shriek, and shout and battle-cry," till suddenly the Police appeared, and after a vigorous application of locust, took the ringleaders to the Station-house for further treatment.

In the Seventh Ward knock-down arguments were frequently administered. One man leveled another man with the ground for asserting that FERNANDO WOOD was a Know-Nothing. The leveled individual arose and sought gory and speedy vengeance. The upshot of it was that both were taken to the Station-house. In the same Ward a sailor from the United States receiving ship *North Carolina* was placed in durance for attempting to vote illegally. The man, who said his name was JOHN HARRIS, was a foreigner and had not been naturalized.

In the Twelfth Ward liquor was plentifully dispensed and the crowds about the polls were inclined to be disputatious. Several fights occurred in the Precinct, and several of the noisiest of the loafers were arrested.

The election in the Thirteenth Ward, and Tenth, adjoining, was characterized by a tranquality that may be regarded as unprecedented. The voters seemed exceedingly amiable—the police unusually vigilant. There were few arrests, and these for illegal voting, or for conduct that, however reprehensible on election day, would hardly under other circumstances be deemed disorderly. The liquor stores were, for the most part, open, received extensive patronage, and were the scenes of intense political discussion. In the objurgation thence arising there was of course much display of personal feeling and political preference. In but few instances, however, was there a resort to blows.

Mackrellville was quiet, and only three arrests were made up to the time of closing the polls. OWEN MCINTOSH was was arrested for attempting to vote three times. When challenged he presented his naturalization papers, but refused to swear in his vote. Two arrests were made for disorderly conduct, but there was no difficulty of importance at any of the polls.

Although the conflicting factions of the Democracy were rather excited, there were but two disturbances worthy of record during the day. The first occurred at the Tenth District poll, corner of Twenty-second-street and Third-avenue, and resulted in the arrest of two young men, one of whom was fined $5 by Justice KISSAM, and the other was dismissed with a reprimand. No one was seriously injured. At the corner of Fourteenth-street and First-avenue, at the Twelfth District poll, the notorious Australian KELLY and a number of his friends, said by the Police to be in the interest of Mr. WOOD, are said to have had a lively time. Capt. BENNETT and his men, however, soon cleared the Ward and restored order without making any arrests. One policeman was considerably bruised, and Mr. KELLY, the Police say, was deprived of that portion of the epidermic which covered his nose. Capt. BENNETT was asked from head-quarters why he didn't telegraph for help. He answered, because he didn't want it.

In the Sixteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Wards, the men and boys amused themselves, as they generally do on election day, by tearing down ticket-boxes and abusing each other, *verbis et calcibus*, but nothing note-worthy happened. As soon as the polls were closed, bonfires were lighted in all parts of the City, and the hazy night was lurid with their glare. The illegal voters who were apprehended were not numerous.

MILES SWEENY, said to be a resident of Brooklyn, attempted to vote at the polls of the Ninth District, Fourteenth Ward, and CHARLES CONNOLLY, a boy 19 years of age, essayed a similar act at the same place. Both were held for examination. Officer JUBO, of the Seventh Precinct, arrested CHARLES HARRISON and DANIEL WICKES, who sought to exercise the elective franchise at the polls of the Eleventh District, Seventh Ward. Both are alleged to be disqualified, and they were committed to prison by Justice STEERS, pending an examination into the charge. JAMES H. HUTCHISON, for an alleged offence of a similar character in the same Ward, was also detained. WILLIAM H. BUCKLAND attempted to vote illegally at the Fifth District, in the Sixth Ward, and JOHN RILEY at the Twelfth District in the Twentieth Ward. They also were held for examination.

Mr. C. C. C. DENNISON, while standing at the polls, corner of Ninth-avenue and Sixteenth-street, was set upon by a number of rowdies, and so severely beaten that he had to be taken to his house for medical attendance. One of the rowdies, named RODY RINN, who is alleged to have assaulted Mr. DENNISON with a hammer, was arrested by Officer WERDENBURG, and Justice KELLY held him for examination. The others escaped.

Officer FRED. A. POTTER, of the Seventh Precinct, observed a number of men drinking at the bar of THOS. H. BRODERICK, close by the polls of the Eleventh District, Seventh Ward. The policeman arrested BRODERICK, and Justice STEERS held him to answer in $300 to answer a charge of selling liquor on election day.

HOW THE RETURNS WERE RECEIVED.

THE REPUBLICAN HEAD-QUARTERS.

The Opdyke men received the news of the election of WOOD, at their head-quarters, with much equanimity. They did not expect sit, but they made no demonstration. Of course they were disappointed, but they bore it with much fortitude, the prevailing idea being that WOOD had carried his election by corrupt votes, and by the most unscrupulous measures.

In the adjoining room the Whig Party met to the number of seven members, which number afterwards was increased to twenty-one by the help of stray Republicans. In this meeting the election of WOOD was regarded as a disgrace to the City, but in a few minutes the entire party dropped into the Opdyke meeting, and afterwards adjourned to the bar-room. The Opdyke men continued their meeting, waiting for the returns, until 11 o'clock, when they also adjourned *sine die*, with a perfect understanding that WOOD was once more elected Mayor of the City.

THE JUBILEE AT MOZART HALL—ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AND SPEECH OF THE MAYOR ELECT, HON. FERNANDO WOOD.

To say that the meeting at Mozart Hall last night was one of enthusiasm and rejoicing would but faintly express the characteristics of the meeting. The vast assemblage that crowded the room was in a *furore* in view of the signal success of Mr. WOOD.

Early in the evening the crowd commenced to collect, and by the time the meeting was organized for the reception of the returns, the hall was crowded to excess, and the speakers' platform completely jammed.

Mr. CONRAD SWACKHAMMER was chosen to preside, and as early as 7 o'clock the returns began to pour in announcing the success of WOOD, eliciting the wildest demonstrations of applause. The scouts appear to have been out in every direction, and the returns flowed in from the different Wards with a rapidity which might even have astonished the enterprise of the Associated Press. As the Wood majorities came thick and fast, the enthusiasm seemed to increase in double ratio, until it was almost impossible to hear a speaker amid the din and confusion of the general rejoicing. The announcements of the votes in each Ward were received with alternate cheers for WOOD and groans for Tammany and OPDYKE, until an universal hoarseness pervaded the room, and yet the plaudits continued. In vain did the various speakers endeavor to hold forth on the magnitude of the victory, the glorious result, the humiliation of the defeated, the beneficial results to the Union, the vindication of the Constitution, the triumph of honesty, honor, uprightness and virtue—the downfall of Black Republicanism, John Brown-ism, Free-Sollism, Tammany Hall-ism, and all the isms of the Opposition. Nothing would be listened to but the returns, and calls for "WOOD," cries of "Give us the figures," "Bring out the Mayor," "Where's WOOD," and the like, interrupted every speaker; while the stamping of feet filled the room with dust, broke down the platform, and created a pandemonium of noise, amid which the possessor of the most stentorian lungs could hardly be heard. Mr. SWACKHAMMER waved his red handkerchief, and stroked his black beard, and shouted at the top of his voice in vain. It was only by flourishing a sheet of paper that he could command attention, and as soon as the triumph of WOOD was ascertained in any district, it was enough, and the cheers, huzzas, halloos, shouts, shrieks, cat-calls, and all manner of plaudits demonstrated the impossibility of proceeding further. The demonstrative gestures and shillelah of Mr. HENNESSEY, and his urgent desire to come in contact with an Anti-Wood man; the measured eloquence of Mr. P. G. MALONEY, talking half an hour, while the crowd importuned him for the facts of the returns which he held in his hand; the sophmorical utterances of Mr. DAVIS in talking about "We the Democratic Party;" the Demosthenean sentences of the Private Secretary to Mayor WOOD—MCMAHON—talking about his confidence "in the honesty of the masses," "the exuberant demonstrations of the people in favor of Mr. WOOD," "the glorious vindication of the Constitution and the Union;" the taking speech of Judge DEAN, declaring "that this victory would be enough to hang all the John Browns that the Republicans could scare up"—all were met with but one response—"Three cheers for WOOD," and "Let's have the Mayor out." Some said he would not be present, on account of the crowd; that he had no motive now for coming there; that he wouldn't make any speech, and that he was quietly sipping his wine at the St. Nicholas. But the cries for WOOD became so vociferous and persistent that his friends had to finally go after him, and bring him forcibly to the Hall.

The arrival of the Mayor was the signal for a general rush to his vicinity. He had been introduced by the back entrance through Mercer-street, and consequently appeared on the stand without passing through the main crowd. But the approach had been scented, and it was with the utmost difficulty that a passage to the platform could be made through the dense mass that crowded to get a glimpse of him, and obtain good positions to hear what he had to say. Cheer upon cheer greeted his appearance on the stand, and it was some minutes before he could be allowed to speak; and when he did speak his remarks were repeatedly interrupted by vociferous applause.

MR. WOOD'S SPEECH.

Mr. WOOD, after acknowledging the personal compliments which his presence excited, said: According to the returns which have been received, it appears that I have been elected. If this be so, I can well understand the enthusiam which appears to pervade this assemblage. [Cheers.] This result is to be hailed rather as an evidence of the determination of the City of New-York to stand by her nationality and to maintain certain great principles of local self-government, than of any personal preference for myself. Great issues have been presented at this election, and, as I conceive, have been settled. New-York has this day decided in favor of the Constitution and the Union. [Cheers.] She has shown that however much a spirit of fanaticism and encroachment upon the constitutional rights of the South may arise over the North, she has, at least, stood firm by the rights of every section of the whole country; [loud cheers,]—that she has determined in favor of the whole country; that she has determined in favor of the right of the people of this Municipality to regulate their own domestic concerns, and that species of legislation which evades the Constitution by depriving her people of the same privileges which the people of other counties enjoy, and are supposed to possess, is repugnant to her popular sentiment. [Cheers.] However gratifying the results have been to me personally, yet the vindication of the principles maintained by me have been more so. [Cheers.] So far as I am concerned personally, I have before proclaimed myself as simply the representative of those principles. The result I look upon as indorsing the position which I thus assumed. I advise my friends to regard their victory with an humble spirit—["Hear,hear"]—to avoid arrogance and to practice no oppression over those who had differed with them. [Cheers.] True greatness is always magnanimous. Much as I have been abused, and traduced, and misrepresented, yet I am quite prepared to forgive my former enemies, and I feel as if I could afford to treat the people of the whole City with the same spirit of tolerance and liberality, without discriminating as against any party, any class, or any portion of my fellow-citizens. I recommend a like spirit of magnanimity in others. [Cheers.] I deeply thank those who have voted for me for their confidence and support, and I shall endeavor to give them no cause for regretting their having deposited their votes for me this day. [Cheers.] I pledge myself to administer the duties of the office of Mayor, if I be elected, with impartiality, with fidelity, and with equality, so far as the whole people of New-York are concerned, without respect to political, religious, or any other consideration. In no better way could I acknowledge the many obligations I rest under to the people of New-York than by making a faithful, upright and diligent Chief Magistrate. [Cheers.] I congratulate the Democratic Party upon this result. It is indicative of its purification and prosperity. [Applause.] It shows that the prestige of Tammany Hall is not sufficient to maintain that organization when the people are indignant and aroused. [Cheers.] That it is now our duty to build up an organization which will truly reflect the wishes of the masses of the party who vote the ticket to preserve the integrity of the party by preserving the integrity of its organization. [Cheers.] It shall be my effort and my aim to consolidate and strengthen the Democratic Party preparatory to the great national contest of 1860. In order to sustain our position there we must now stand firm by our principles, by the Constitution and by the Union. [Loud cheers.] Upon this platform we must stand, and under this banner I am willing to fight. [Cheers.] I again thank you, my friends, for your support and confidence, and bid you a hearty "good night!" [Immense cheering.]

When the speaker had retired there was a general and oppressive rush of congratulation, which he eventually evaded by retiring to a private room, it being stated to his solicitous friends in the meantime, who crowded the bar-room below, that he had gone off.

AT TAMMANY HALL.

Tammany Hall was not opened until nearly 8 o'clock, at which time there was a very large number of persons on the first floor and in front of the hotel. As soon as the doors were opened there was a grand rush to the platform, which was soon filled, and soon afterwards the hall was crowded. But none of the acknowledged leaders of Tammany Hall were present, and so, after the people had waited a considerable time, some one suggested that Gen. STORMS should read any returns that might be sent in, which he agreed to do. He accordingly read returns from the First Ward, showing a majority for FERNANDO WOOD. The report was received with loud cheers for Mr. WOOD. Other returns were received, and whether for or against Mr. WOOD, the cheers for him were the same. While the returns were being read, and indeed from the opening of the hall until it was closed, a youth, some 14 years of age, held a position at the speaker's desk, and whenever anything approaching to a general disaster occurred, he waved his hand for peace. During a lull in the reception of returns, a very short person, with gray hairs and a very red face, and in a heavy gray coat, signified his willingness to make a speech. He was immediately moved to the platform, and then he moved towards the speaker's stand. But before he reached it, a young man on the platform took him by the collar, and he disappeared for a few minutes. Subsequently he reappeared on the rear of the platform, and, without unecessary loss of time, left it and the building without having uttered a word. Gen. STORMS then announced that, so far as he could make out from the returns received, FERNANDO WOOD was about 3,000 ahead. The announcement was received with tremendous cheers, on the conclusion of which an apparently calm individual in the audience said:

"Give us 'Garryowen,' nevertheless."

The request created considerable laughter; but it was not compiled with.

No more returns were received until some wicked person, seeing the temper of the audience, sent the following to the Chairman, who immediately read it to the audience:

The *Daily News* has received official returns from all the Wards, which show the following to have been the vote for the several candidates:

For Fernando Wood	35,000
For George Opdyke	23,000
For William F. Havemeyer	15,000

The fictitious announcement, which had not emanated from the *News*, was received with three times three and a roar. The audience then seemed satisfied, and the gas having been partially turned off, they retired. Outside the Hall the people gathered, and until a late hour continued to cheer for FERNANDO WOOD.

During the entire evening there was not a single leader of Tammany, of note, made his appearance.

VOTE FOR MAYOR.

BY WARDS AND ELECTION DISTRICTS.

The following tables show the vote for Mayor by Election Districts, compared with the Mayoralty vote of 1857. WOOD's plurality over HAVEMEYER is 3,285; and his majority over OPDYKE is 8,352. HAVEMEYER leads OPDYKE 5,070. The plurality for WOOD (3,285) is within 46 votes of the majority by which he was beaten by TIEMANN in 1857.

FIRST WARD.

Dists.	1859. Havemeyer.	1859. Wood.	1857. Opdyke.	1857. Tiemann.	1857. Wood.
1	130	264	77	184	381
2	175	195	54	126	312
3	159	153	42	89	324
4	38	52	34	50	59
5	47	157	67	98	197
Totals	549	821	284	547	1213

SECOND WARD.

1	85	69	78	218	95
2	71	86	85	226	186
Totals	156	155	163	438	231

THIRD WARD.

1	72	117	53	122	182
2	75	51	39	140	77
3	42	48	61	155	115
4	31	26	22	44	61
Totals	220	243	175	464	405

FOURTH WARD.

1	111	198	95	215	300
2	144	300	61	113	436
3	50	286	32	63	340
4	50	171	19	63	583
5	46	151	13	81	447
6	42	196	18	Two new	
7	70	162	24	Districts.	
Totals	543	1464	262	525	2112

FIFTH WARD.

1	93	185	65	150	275
2	58	63	48	284	172
3	95	195	70	283	263
4	138	92	139	382	277
5	116	138	87	355	147
6	102	119	85	348	213
7	160	91	116	New District.	
8	121	128	55	New District.	
Totals	883	1011	665	1702	1347

SIXTH WARD.

1	26	6	10	20	27
2	29	44	6	115	392
3	102	158	24	56	270
4	140	173	26	28	483
5	252	195	12	23	296
6	403	88	11	62	357
7	87	88	14	224	196
8	137	106	35	62	415
9	164	254	15	One new Dist.	
Totals	1340	1110	153	5,95	2403

SEVENTH WARD.

1	97	74	105	162	76
2	114	298	49	135	146
3	99	102	115	214	368
4	62	71	67	267	141
5	115	207	100	212	249
6	202	140	207	476	168
7	111	106	90	362	381
8	112	182	88	135	237
9	138	146	82	283	550
10	152	273	92	New Dist.	
11	95	227	54	New Dist.	
Totals	1297	1826	1039	2246	2316

EIGHTH WARD.

1	98	112	56	217	131
2	160	195	104	232	292
3	117	110	76	224	135
4	110	83	80	215	66
5	76	106	58	139	130
6	117	80	69	239	121
7	197	141	87	271	229
8	193	126	179	370	130
9	137	107	97	358	360
10	119	135	49	159	112
11	98	107	55	106	162
12	83	108	47	One new Dist.	
Totals	1505	1410	957	2530	1868

NINTH WARD.

1	189	220	169	358	254
2	173	108	216	476	131
3	294	122	399	741	189
4	151	116	219	347	120
5	214	79	191	431	118
6	138	56	150	312	104
7	118	117	229	375	128
8	157	151	178	279	215
9	140	100	125	307	82
10	163	85	139	317	104
11	232	160	169	405	215
12	143	127	156	307	128
Totals	2112	1441	2320	4655	1788

TENTH WARD.

1	176	135	126	262	305
2	202	107	160	319	191
3	261	117	128	363	271
4	178	168	117	295	253
5	186	170	152	306	307
6	181	216	86	264	298
Totals	1184	913	771	1769	1625

ELEVENTH WARD.

1	132	127	49	96	242
2	139	263	38	86	379
3	115	119	88	189	205
4	147	122	100	236	250
5	130	87	94	157	428
6	78	54	33	212	429
7	92	97	29	203	280
8	138	109	48	66	350
9	115	63	101	280	213
10	95	89	70	420	238
11	83	82	92	121	90
12	70	80	79	177	160
13	82	193	32	New District	
14	100	122	98	New District	
15	29	76	34	New District	
16	99	151	44	New District	
17	39	115	28	New District	
18	86	157	20	New District	
Totals	1769	2206	1085	2242	3367

TWELFTH WARD.

1	56	132	23	101	115
2	98	271	122	363	304
3	198	197	90	355	166
4	220	115	207	192	133
5	123	145	56	178	169
6 (New)	159	120	86		
Totals	862	980	583	1179	887

THIRTEENTH WARD.

1	165	140	136	250	236
2	192	192	165	276	262
3	200	239	94	215	402
4	162	230	107	214	307
5	115	144	120	400	354
6	95	98	86	197	141
7	61	74	66	123	107
8	92	154	94	New Dist.	
Totals	1082	1271	868	1675	1809

FOURTEENTH WARD.

1	61	101	19	254	290
2	136	194	18	150	264
3	42	204	12	177	293
4	155	249	33	58	253
5	100	97	59	51	422
6	134	141	82	102	347
7	96	163	57	131	388
8	75	140	33	New District.	
9	130	254	21	New District.	
10	79	152	30	New District.	
Totals	1008	1635	364	923	2357

FIFTEENTH WARD.

1	161	88	186	325	109
2	168	92	156	384	130
3	240	114	71	239	119
4	97	27	177	451	83
5	140	40	102	183	50
6	112	30	127	269	41
7	186	135	150	343	24
8	139	52	120	271	164
9	94	70	65	185	61
10					97
Totals	1461	733	1245	2940	878

SIXTEENTH WARD.

1	166	139	148	311	203
2	140	205	332	381	307
3	188	243	221	450	276
4	217	170	203	401	261
5	121	210	197	354	289
6	257	123	268	529	198
7	173	224	184	283	263
8	17	62	18	26	41
9	222	101	203	462	117
10	96	129	144	208	165
Totals	1607	1607	1818	3405	2120

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

1	136	110	125	290	167
2	181	136	140	302	251
3	172	133	163	295	216
4	163	148	165	339	163
5	159	169	213	349	209
6	127	119	175	301	126
7	178	120	235	475	162
8	81	198	57	219	393
9	94	267	30	98	584
10	51	122	86	139	211
11	125	237	103	185	182
12	144	83	59	126	267
13	109	61	84	106	267
14	69	234	18	33	409
15	66	182	15	New District.	
16	75	75	66	New District.	
17	127	108	52	New District.	
18	179	85	64	New District.	
Totals	2,530	2,513	1,799	3,195	3,765

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

1	365	56	184	398	80
2	316	55	206	418	89
3	327	42	210	443	217
4	72	48	101	75	514
5	111	48	122	422	93
6	108	195	129	288	31
7	105	129	101	412	105
8	64	93	73	511	500
9	97	168	84	27	369
10	82	183	48	62	488
11	113	184	98	New District.	
12	103	423	20	New District.	
13	80	326	18	New District.	
14	32	173	18	New District.	
Totals	1845	2030	1412	3300	2456

NINETEENTH WARD.

1	249	399	251	232	379
2	142	383	142	344	352
3	192	313	142	351	333
4	180	202	193	238	155
5	93	111	103	136	105
Totals	826	1408	831	1201	1323

TWENTIETH WARD.

1	84	216	62	98	248
2	75	120	149	96	146
3	372	226	163	394	189
4	135	95	157	374	131
5	169	97	48	411	217
6	153	89	222	399	243
7	153	79	181	242	291
8	80	101	200	306	290
9	124	158	103	202	288
10	143	163	192	215	325
11	77	87	227	320	299
12	90	200	69	412	180
13	116	137	111	New District.	
14	193	168	249	New District.	
Totals	1783	1936	2133	3379	

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

1	149	99	111	400	109
2	63	186	57	528	293
3	87	174	90	345	101
4	135	176	74	357	359
5	130	205	96	399	93
6	58	135	63	284	418
7	61	130	33	317	371
8	160	83	193	New District.	
9	214	93	217	New District.	
10	272	149	263	New District.	
11	272	252	264	New District.	
Totals	1591	1682	1461	2631	1766

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

1	229	245	341	501	382
2	217	184	274	330	306
3	226	192	223	284	320
4	88	300	188	180	311
5	83	224	181	301	267
6	76	192	77	112	182
7	56	141	38	52	124
8	36	184	44	101	137
Totals	1021	1670	1365	1741	2029

The following table is a recapitulation of the vote for Mayor, by Wards, compared with the TIEMANN and WOOD vote of 1857:

Wards.	1859. Havemeyer.	1859. Wood.	1857. Opdyke.	1857. Tiemann.	1857. Wood.
1	549	821	284	547	1273
2	156	195	163	438	231
3	220	243	175	464	405
4	513	1464	262	521	2112
5	883	1011	685	1702	1347
6	1340	1110	153	595	2403
7	1297	1826	1039	2246	2316
8	1505	1410	967	2530	1888
9	2112	1441	2340	4655	1788
10	1184	913	771	1769	1625
11	1769	2206	1085	2242	3367
12	862	980	883	1179	837
13	1682	1371	868	1675	1809
14	1008	1635	364	923	2357
15	1461	733	1245	2940	878
16	1607	1607	1818	3405	2120
17	2220	2573	1799	3195	3765
18	1845	2030	1412	3300	2456
19	825	1408	831	1201	1322
20	1783	1936	2133	3379	2827
21	1591	1682	1461	2631	1766
22	1021	1670	1365	1741	2029
Totals	26,843	30,125	21,773	43,282	39,951
Wood's plurality over Havemeyer					3,285
Wood over Opdyke					8,352
Havemeyer over Opdyke					5,070
Tiemann's majority over Wood in 1857					3,331

VOTE FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL.

Wards	Tilden, T.	Bronson, M.	Hall, R.
1	537	818	282
2	146	171	154
3	159	216	120
4	539	1416	273
5	762	1109	664
6	1245	1018	143
7	982	1614	537
8	1325	1484	1038
9	1615	1801	2453
10	1011	1057	792
11	1846	2050	1166
12	823	1995	760
13	934	1365	883
14	975	1661	372
15	1184	1041	1094
16	1297	1889	1780
17	2130	2504	1851
18	1845	2033	1348
19	804	1393	871
20	1572	2457	2015
21	898	1714	1302
22	663	1118	844
Totals	23,283	30,944	21,832
Bronson's plurality over Tilden			7,661

THE SOUTH AND JOHN BROWN.

AGITATION UNABATED.

GLOOMY PICTURE OF THE POLITICAL CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

The following letter, from a gentleman of ability, public position, and large experience, was not written for publication; but we are confident the author will excuse the liberty we take in laying it before the public:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday,

DEMOCRATIC PHOTOGRAPHS.

Hon. William M. Corry's Portraits of Prominent Democratic Politicians.

His Visit to Mr. Buchanan in December, 1856.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 22.

MAY 6, 1857.

I have frequently promised others and myself I would take a day to write out the narrative of my visit to President BUCHANAN at Wheatland, toward the end of 1856, where I went from Cincinnati, to confer with him on the creed of the party.

MR. CORRY'S MISSION.

It was a purpose I had at heart, and to its execution I was urged by several prominent Democrats, as well as prompted by my convictions. As to the ordinary motives impelling men to seek Mr. BUCHANAN, I did not feel them; I wanted no interview with him about any office for anybody; but I was anxious that after such a total failure as the PIERCE Administration, which had disgraced the country, and brought the party through the Northwest to the ground, we should take a new and honest departure in Federal politics.

WHEN MR. CORRY LEFT CINCINNATI, AND WHO HE MET IN WASHINGTON.

Therefore, being moved by these considerations and others, and having my own consent and the wishes of several friends, I left Cincinnati Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1856, and got to Washington on the next day, Thursday. I saw there JOSEPH HOLT and EDWIN M. STANTON, to whom I am very partial; and we are in the habit, when we meet, which is not often, of exchanging ideas. I possessed them both, separately, of my errand to Wheatland, and of the views which I intended to communicate. They expressed themselves gratified at my mission and my creed, but each of them had fears and doubts—indeed, more than fears and doubts—that I could not enlist the President.

MR. HOLT'S OPINION OF THE PRESIDENT.

HOLT said he was an old man—and that new things would disturb him and make him unhappy. That he could not be got out of the ruts, and that I would be disappointed in the result. STANTON knew BUCHANAN to be a temporizer, and under the thumb of his cronies and admirers, and not able to comprehend, or inclined to listen to new things from strangers. He would probably talk plausibly, but would do nothing to the purpose. His administration would be the old, conservative, Union-saving, slaveward inclining sort we had always had under Democratic auspices.

HON. SAM. MEDARY'S VIEWS.

I exchanged a few words with SAMUEL MEDARY, at his room in "the National." Told him I was going to Wheatland, and what for—not to speak of men, but of doctrine. Asked him what he thought of the prospect? He replied that it looked discouraging; that he had given up all hope; and that we had little to expect in the Western country. I wanted to know what office he would take? He said there was no chance for anything. He should not be an applicant, I think he said. I repeated that I was not intending to say anything at Wheatland about men, but that he owed it to his friends to say what he wanted, and that at once. The reason was that they had obtained for him from PIERCE the mission to Chili, which he had accepted, and afterwards declined, to his and their detriment. He admitted the force of that remark, but said nothing more, and I left him and EDWARD MCCOOK together, to make my preparations for departure next morning, or rather the same morning, for it was then 1 A. M., and the train left at 6 o'clock.

MR. CORRY MEETS ROBERT TYLER, JR.

By the first train I left Washington and was off for Philadelphia, Saturday, Dec. 27, where we arrived at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon to dinner. I was alone, but at Havre de Grace, where people all leave the cars and cross the river by steamer, I was thrown against ROBERT TYLER, Jr., whose acquaintance I had made last June, at the sitting of the National Convention in Cincinnati. He inquired my route. I told him I intended to stay over Sunday in Philadelphia, and to go to Wheatland to see BUCHANAN on Monday morning. He asked "what office;" and I told him none; that my errand to Wheatland was to confer with the President on the creed of the party for the next four years. That I wanted to give him the opinions of myself and many other Democrats, on the crisis, and to recommend ways and means for the future. He is a well-bred gentleman, but felt annoyed, and showed it; spoke a little sharply about these d—d isms, (mistaking me, I presume, for a Free Soiler,) and thought that the Platform contained all that was necessary. "We would have to stick to that, and indulge in no vagaries. There was no trouble ahead, if we only minded our own business." I said that I thought differently; that the platform had nothing in it except Kansas and Nebraska, and that that chime was not enough for the Democratic Party, which should put itself on its great principles, and ring out the sound of equal and exact justice to all men—to all parts of the confederacy, and to the nations of the world; that Mr. B. had a glorious opportunity to reclaim the country from the depression and antagonism created by PIERCE & Co., and that he could bring us out of much trouble ahead, by announcing a pretty considerable change of programme at the start; that I spoke advisedly, and would be glad to meet the most intelligent circle we could collect at Philadelphia or Lancaster, to discuss the party creed as frankly and as fully as possible to the President, who was understood to have invited such interviews. Mr. TYLER was not satisfied, nor pleased; but he drew off, and was silent. I took my seat in the same car, and soon went to sleep, so that there was no more conversation. But I knew he would follow on to Wheatland.

MEETS FORNEY, WYCOFF & CO., AT PHILADELPHIA.

At Philadelphia I was set down at the "Merchants' Hotel," because it is the Democratic headquarters; BUCHANAN stops there; FORNEY lives there; and APPLETON was there on a visit. After dinner I left a card for FORNEY, and during the afternoon General WARD, of Towanda, Pennsylvania, called on me, with the information that SICKLES was in the city at the La Pierre House, where we would find FORNEY and APPLETON, probably. Tea being over, we walked up Chestnut-street to that Hotel. In the vestibule stood a group of persons, of whom I only recollect these: Daniel E. Sickles, George Martin, Forney, Appleton, Edward H. Lytle, and that scamp, H. Wycoff. They had been dining, and had succeeded in detaining SICKLES, who could not leave Philadelphia after 5 P. M., for New-York, where he resides. The spirits of the party were high, and SICKLES came forward to greet me very frankly; so did Lytle, but not so FORNEY, I had never seen MARTIN, nor APPLETON, (who was said to be the *Union* editor,) and WYCOFF I had seen and known in such a quantity of lights or darks, that I didn't want to recognise him. My business East was soon asked; I stated it without reserve. It seemed to please SICKLES, who said, "by all means go, and say nothing of men; stick to that. Let me hear from you." FORNEY and APPLETON didn't appear to be pleased. S. told me to salute Senator F., to which I objected that old CAMERON was in the field, and that I thought it too early to commit myself. Indeed I was not by any means a Forney man. I had some hope that he would be defeated. I knew that old SIM. CAMERON was a great manager, and likely, as matters are managed in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and perhaps other States, to pull Forney over the hats in the Legislature. FORNEY saw I was not one of his allies, and behaved accordingly from that time out

SICKLES AND WYCOFF.

As to WYCOFF, he was evidently uneasy, and whispered to SICKLES, who looked at me, and inquired if it was possible I did not know Mr. W.? WYCOFF, coming forward at the same time with all that assurance which marks him, smiled and observed that he knew me several years ago at Paris; had met me at Col. COLT'S rooms, and asked if I had forgotten him? To all of which I replied dryly, that I remembered him perfectly well; and almost instantly took Mr. APPLETON, to whom I had been introduced, (as well as to Mr. MARTIN,) into the parlor, and broached a conversation.

INTERVIEW WITH APPLETON.

We were there alone several minutes, during which I stated that I understood he was to be the *Union* editor, and that I wanted to give the political views of the West to Mr. BUCHANAN, and, as I had said, I was on my way for that purpose. He had not considered, I thought, that the Democracy of the West were in any danger; indeed, I doubt, if the Democracy of the West come often into the minds of Federal politicians, excepting about the time of the Presidential election, when they count so many votes, and of course have to be named in footing up the column—in the addition. I tried to make him feel that we were in great danger, and that decided and new measures were necessary to enable us to keep our ground. The old issues were worn out; Kansas and Nebraska had been a tragical and probably irretrievable mistake; that, at all events, it would be fatal to any party which identified itself with it, as it had been fatal to its author and indorser at the Convention. Mr. BUCHANAN had been nominated because he was considered by the Northwest to be the wise and sober friend of the people at large, against the wishes of the extreme South, who bore up the Pierce and Douglas banner. His nomination was an actual triumph, brought about by outside pressure of the Anti-Kansas and Nebraska Democracy. The platform read differently, but that was done to let the rivals down more easily, in the midst of the quiet change of opinion. His election was secured by the cooperation of all sections of the party, some of whom would not have voted for PIERCE and DOUGLAS, and by the powerful aid of many Old Line Whigs, who thought they were rebuking treason, and, at the very least, fighting disunion in the only manner to be successful. I said further, that the state of things in Kansas, and spreading over the country, uniting as they did the fact of a civil war for Slavery, and the violent collision of both conviction and sentiment upon that subject, unless some diversion could be made, was powerful enough to defeat us in 1860, and to elect FREMONT. That FREMONT'S popularity was immense, and deserved, for he had shown all the manly qualities during the canvass, and was probably still in the field, and undoubtedly the strongest man in the United States. It was then my opinion, that, in every form of action, we should set about withdrawing the public mind from these present occupations, and give it something else to do. That the Press and Congress at the coming session, and the thinkers, orators, and talkers of the country, should all contribute to this great change. That I was about to confer with Mr. BUCHANAN upon the whole subject. That in the West and Northwest the questions to be considered, and the manner of bringing them forward and dealing with them, were not merely matters of speculation, but the business of self-preservation. I knew that we felt in Ohio a keener sense of danger than prevailed at the East, where everything contributed to distract the mind from that view of the future, but that there was real danger, of which I warned him, and should proceed to warn Mr. BUCHANAN.

He asked how the crisis was to be met, and what I had to propose. I answered that I had given that inquiry all the consideration I could, and that I had matured the solution which I intended to explain very fully at Wheatland, and which I then proceeded briefly to describe as it is hereafter written down in the paper which furnished the staple of the Wheatland conversations afterwards, and which at the close was actually read to Mr. BUCHANAN.

Mr. APPLETON is a man of slender constitution of body, and not remarkable for keenness or understanding. He is, however, highly respectable, and, under other circumstances than the surprise he evidently experienced, would have acquitted himself better. He was not in physical condition, nor had he time to grasp the reasoning and range of topics which were so unexpectedly presented.

MADAME DE WILHORST AND SICKLES.

He rejoined the party whom he left, and which still lingered in the vestibule. I think Madame DE WILHORST was the lady on the upper landing of the staircase, who was coquetting around on Mr. SICKLES especially, and as I understood she was a late accession to the theatrical world, having not long ago married her father's *courier* in Europe, since which step she had come into musical fame under the auspices of STRAKOSCH, THALBERG and the New-York public. That Saturday night was the last night of their concerts in Philadelphia, and the whole party, I understand, were going. I was very cordially invited, but declined taking a seat with Mr. SICKLES, Mr. WYCOFF, &c. Gen. WARD and I went to see the RAVELS, at Marshall's Theatre, Walnut-street, and witnessed at the close that fearful performance of Miss MARTINETTI and her two brothers ascending and descending two tight parallel ropes and holding her on a stick between them, while she stood on one foot with a hand on each of their shoulders. The effect was too deep for applause, the house was literally breathless,—dumb of course.

A MORNING IN INDEPENDENCE-SQUARE—STARTLING NEWS.

I went home to bed at the Merchants' Hotel, and next day being Sunday, I walked out and opened the morning paper in Independence-square, soon after breakfast. The day was bright, but not cold. A score of squirrels were darting through the trees, and frisking on the ground. I got a seat near them, and soon found that the steamer (*Europa*) had arrived with the startling Swiss news that the King of Prussia intended to march an army to assert his sovereignty over Neufchatel.

We went to the *La Pierre*

SICKLES, THE OPERA LADIES, AND WYCOFF.

And found Mr. SICKLES leaving for New-York with the ladies and opera troupe. Of course, at such a moment all was gayety and nothing serious was said. We saw them off. I believe the inevitable WYCOFF infested that party also, and stuck to them as unshakably, as he probably will to Mr. BUCHANAN, into whose house he will force his way, and in all human expectation get into his bed as well ss sit at his board, and if he does not drive his horses and direct his administration, it will be a wonder. He is expert in all languages; has led a hundred different lives, all of them bad; he knows public and private affairs; has been received in diplomatic and journalistic circles not only on both sides of the channel but on both sides of the ocean. He is all things to all men; but a constant scoundrel to them and to women. His fame is shame, his life a lie; his society the worst in the world, for he will treat any day with his declared enemy for the sale and conveyance of his best friend. If the whole truth must be told, he is the basest American I have ever sen abroad. If he had dared to execute his threat of sueing THURLOW WEED for a libel, I intended to tell one of his filthy stories at least over my own signature. WYCOFF is doubly dangerous from his agreeable exterior, his grace of diction and of action, his flow of spirits and his competent knowledge of the *savoir faire* and of the *savoir vivre*. He is master of the art of insinuation, and capable of anything except what is manly and noble. He has great facility of composition, and equal dexterity of speech, and has earned those doubtful spurs given him by the New-York *Herald* with the Knighthood of *Chevalier* WYCOFF by a series of disgraces and humiliations, at all of which he is callous enough not only to laugh in private, but to give the world in volume after volume of his miserable biography. But *satis ad nauseam* of this very peculiar and intrusive but remarkable individual, of whose history no man can predict the sequel, and for whom there may be a conspicuous career at Washington in the back stairs department, or as second-fiddle in Europe, where we have abundance of kitchen diplomacy as at home. Such candidates for dirty work are rare enough; but they make the most accomplished scullions in the culinary and diplomatic world.

INTERVIEW WITH THE EDITOR OF THE PENNSYLVANIAN.

I left these persons and made my preparations to see the editor or proprietor of the *Pennsylvanian* at my hotel. Gen. WARD was there also. At about 9 o'clock FORNEY came in, and with him APPLETON. I spoke to F. of the news, in answer to his remark, "What, always writing?" I said the *Pennsylvanian* should take the lead in favor of Switzerland, and that it was important that that paper spoke to-morrow, for that the New-York Press would not delay at all. That if Mr. B. was suspected by the foreigners to be lukewarm in their behalf, he would lose the remaining votes from that quarter which had not gone over to Fremont. These remarks of mine seemed to make no impression on him. He walked away without a word to the purpose. But soon afterwards came in Mr. RICE, proprietor, and Mr. WEBB, ex-editor of the *Pennsylvanian*, to whom I was introduced by Gen. W.; and I once stated the business in hand. They were also invited to come to my room to hear the articles read, and to decide what was to be done with them. We went up, and the reading took place under the very intelligent eyes of WEBB and WARD, and in the hearing of RICE. WEBB I thought to be the best informed man I met in Philadelphia in such matters, and very close to him was WARD. The whole paper was approved of warmly, by RICE particularly, who said it should be divided and printed editorially—the first to be the leader next morning. That he would (he said) put everything aside to make room, &c., &c.

LEAVES FOR LANCASTER.

The next morning I left Philadelphia for Lancaster at 6 A. M., and before the papers were out; nor could I get any copy of the *Pennsylvanian* afterwards on the cars, which was a disappointment, for I did not know but what FORNEY might have been seen, and counseled the non-appearance of the Swiss articles. As soon as we took seats at the door in the carriage, I found myself with SAVAGE, M. C. from Tennessee, and A. D. BANKS, of the *South Side Democrat*, to whom I was soon introduced by S. It was a beautiful Monday morning, and we were all very willing to converse as soon as it was ascertained that we had the same destination. They were going on private matters, I inferred, to Wheatland. I spoke freely of my mission to the President, and explained it in pretty much the same terms as heretofore. But the conversation did not begin with our special errands, but about Gen. WALKER and the peculiar institutions of the North and South.

MR. BANKS, NOW OF THE "ENQUIRER."

Mr. BANKS, who is young, ardent, able, and sanguine of mind as well as body, led off with his information about Nicaragua and his opinions upon society. He had heard from some other source than the papers that HENNINGSEN (General under WALKER, who was pent up at Granada) had been relieved by troops who came to the rescue, and was able to get down to the Lake after having demolished the town.

MR. BANKS' OPINION OF NORTHERN INSTITUTIONS.

But Mr. BANKS soon launched out like a true Southerner and strategist against Northern institutions. He held that they were a failure; that as they now stood, they had yielded evil rather than good, and that the condition of the people, now wretched, was bound to become worse and worse, till property and liberty were both sacrificed. It was clear to him that we must give up universal suffrage or consent to surrender capital and its rights to the demands of the mass who were destitute. As to the state of things in the South, it was far superior; there were no jealousies between master and slave; they were of very different races—he superior infinitely and they quite inferior by nature. There was no possibility of changing this condition, and no desire to do so on the part of the black laborers. They were as much benefitted by having some one to think for them as he was by having many to work for him; our intellectual power was so much more potent than physical, that force was out of the question. It never would nor could be resorted to by machines who had no wish for more than the necessaries of life, with protection. The slaves were happy, the master was content; the union was one of duty and affection, as well as interest, and would be perpetual. Such an institution as Slavery, so described, therefore, was the firmest foundation for our political fabric. It was socially self-perpetuating and politically safe. Such was the sum of the conversation on that topic, in which, though strongly tempted, I did not join conclusions, for I did not want my mind put off its bent. I did say, however, that all such opinions, new or old, would have to be examined some day and their accuracy tested, as neither the South nor North could afford to rest in a mistake; that I should hereafter feel free to canvass all these views, with their advocates. I knew that the real question at issue in Slavery was not, Is it right, or best? but, Was it worth while to substitute for it the so-called civilization of the North? I did not choose to say that that civilization was to be incalculably improved, and that we should live to see it. I did not say, what I believe, that the present onerous relations of labor and capital will not continue, and that, when they are wisely adjusted, we will have among the whites a form of society to which the present is as nothing. On the arrival of that great reform in the existence of your color, we can meet the question, What is to be done with the slave? by showing his master and himself what we have done for ourselves. At present, I am not for attacking that institution, nor for giving aid and comfort to those who do. Let us have settled first the destiny of the white man, white woman, and white child, and then we can do justice to the African, or show the right way to it.

WHAT MR. BANKS SAID WOULD HAVE HAPPENED HAD MR. FREMONT BEEN ELECTED.

There was another matter discussed on Mr. B.'s motion. He told us the South would have dissolved the Union if FREMONT had been elected President of the United States; that Gov. WISE and the Virginia leaders were ready to take the field—march on Washington, depose the Federal officers, take the Treasury, archives, buildings, ground, &c., declare the Confederation *de facto*, overthrown, and the District to have reverted to Virginia, the purpose for which she had conveyed it having failed. He said the thing would have been easy. There were 30,000 men ready; 20,000 cavalry, sets of accoutrements, &c., &c.; that the public mind was sufficiently excited to overcome all domestic resistance, and that they could whip the North in the fight. He seemed to be perfectly cool and abstract in these declarations, and without doubt implicitly believed what he said. I thought it might be well to reply; so I said good-naturedly that I was something of a politician myself; that I knew he was a son of Virginia, but that I was a grandson, and so we were of kin, and wherever relatives met it seemed proper to discuss interesting matters. I had thought a good deal of the propositions of revolt made by Gov. WISE, and had formed an opinion contrary to the one he had put forward. The election of FREMONT, to the mind of the extreme South, ought not to be a signal for rebellion, but rather for strict acquiescence. He could only be elected according to the constitution, even if he got scarcely any Southern vote. But that was no cause for appeals to force, overthrowing the letter, form and spirit of the federal compact. The South had always been foremost in defence of that instrument, and she had no other Ægis. The Fremont Party did not do anything revolutionary by electing him; and if he or they contemplated a violation of State rights, or other rights guaranteed by the compact, they might be turned from the purpose by reflection or by remonstrance; or ultimately, if the purpose should be prosecuted to action, checked by the force of the constitution itself, asserted by the Supreme Court* and by the other branches of the Federal Government. I hated violence and all its elements and incidents, but meant to have gone on to the seat of war, if Gov. WISE had marched with a view to call a truce, and have that kind of intimate conference which should take place on such an occasion between grandma and grandson. I told Banks that I should have entreated her not to stain her venerable hands with blood, nor give to the vulgar red record of tyrants and warriors against their country the stately fame of the august Dominion, &c., &c., quite in the Cambyses vein, which restored good humor. Then I reminded him of that passage in history which relates the forlorn appearance and swift destruction of the old *noblesse* of France, who came out of their retreats in city and country, where they had long been hid from sight, on the sanguinary 10th of August, at the Tuileries. Some two hundred of the Marquises, Dukes and lesser dignitaries, in small clothes and small swords, girt the monarch that day for his defense against the awful vengeance of a thousand years. As the waters of Niagara carry down the cataract a wisp of straw, so did the people obliterate these faithful but misguided friends of past abuses, and of an absolute sovereign, now weaker than the peasant marching against him in his wooden shoes, but armed with the terrible bayonet, and fired by the new blaze of freedom, and the equal rights of all men from highest to lowest. So it would have been with the Virginia invasion of the District if it had not been stopped short of its destination by the sage and sober second thought of its great men and women. By force this Union may be consolidated, but by force it can never be dismembered. The section which attempts that, will find the rest will organize resistance to overthrow the attempt; organization implies leaders and followers, and some one man invested with the supreme command. It will be matched on the other side, and the result of the conflict will be the election of one chief or the other, and the unity of the State, all the Constitutional safeguards having been broken up, and command and obedience substituted thenceforth for law and equality. And that Virginia should do such a thing was beyond belief; or, if she did do it, that she should not be overtaken by all these consequences, was luckily now only a speculation. But my mind was not to be withdrawn from other matters. I did not intend, I said, to look backwards, but forward—forward into the future, which had yet to be shaped for the bane or blessing of ourselves and posterity.

ARRIVAL AT LANCASTER.

Arrived at Lancaster, I was invited by S. and B. to go at once to Wheatland, where they were compelled to call without delay, because they returned by the train of the same afternoon. It was understood to be Mr. BUCHANAN'S rule to receive after 3 o'clock, as he had to devote the morning to correspondents, and to other business. Besides, I told them they had their own affairs to present, and were in haste, while I had plenty of time; indeed, was there with the intention of camping down till I had fulfilled my mission. I might spend several days. While I sat at dinner they got back, and spoke pleasantly of their interview. It appeared that Mr. B. had leisure to give them, and that they had stated their matters to a favorable ear. Mr. BANKS said that they had mentioned that we were fellow-passengers from Philadelphia, and that the President seemed to know me—spoke of me as a *writer*—probably from my connection with the *Democratic Review* in 1852, and from Mr. SANDERS' description, at London possibly, or at home.

* The Dred Scott decision proves what reliance the South might have placed upon this great tribunal, at all events.

MURDER AT CLEVELAND.—At midnight on Friday, Dec. 2, at Cleveland, Ohio, one JOHN R. MATHESON was killed on West River-street, by CHARLES MARTIN. Having both drank considerably, they were at MATHESON'S house during the evening, talking and drinking. He (MARTIN) being a Free Mason, was asked by MATHESON to propose his name as a candidate for admission. MARTIN told him that he could not be admitted, on account of his having two wives, one of whom he had left in Canada, and the other of whom he married here. Some high words ensued between them on this when MATHESON attacked MARTIN and knocked him down, when he continued to strike him. MARTIN'S head exhibits some bad wounds which he says were thus caused. He says that MATHESON kicked or knocked him out of the house, and then followed him out, he trying to get away from him by getting between a tree and the fence, MATHESON still following him and striking him; he crossed the road to where there are some iron boilers, and, MATHESON then going in the house, he waited there until all was quiet. From this he does not remember what happened until he was being taken by officers to the watch-house, except that he started to go to Dr. MESSENGER'S office to have his head dressed.

AN AMERICAN IN ITALY.

Crossing the Alps into Italy—Aspect of the Country—Political Sentiments—Senator Seward.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILAN, Monday, Nov. 8, 1859.

Ten days since I crossed the Napoleon pass of the Alps. In starting from Brieg, on the north side, the ascent for a couple of hours is in sight of the valley, with its nestled hamlets and guarded herds, extending well up the mountain sides, and forming as lovely a pastoral scene as any in Switzerland. The most striking feature of such a picture is the individuality of the people in their cottages and costumes. The sunny side of a Swiss peasant's cottage is all the handiwork that delights his eye, save the handiwork of God in the mountain ranges about him. His art begins and ends with the tasteful balcony, the projecting roof-beams, and their legitimate ornamentation. No Pecksniff has been there to teach him the art of sham, and it is to be hoped he may long remain ignorant of the flashing mockery which characterizes much of our modern civilization. And then there are other peculiarities among those hills not to be met with in any other part of the world. A peasant girl, with rich brown hair and wistful eyes, may sing for you her Alpine songs, present you a flower with the *naiveté* and simplicity of a child, and wish you in sweet improvisation a long and happy life in your far-off home. To enjoy this, however, one must be alone and away from the motley diligence.

As you continue up the pass, winding in and out, but steadily rising upward and upward, under the hanging cliffs and over the ravines, the cottages and herds and peasant girls are all lost below, and the mind turns from the beauty of the valley to the sublimity of the everlasting hills.

The snow crests now rise in their dizzy height on all sides; affording a wildness and grandeur of scenery never to be described. Man is awed to silence in the presence of such majesty. After passing through the icy gallery made to screen off the sweeping avalanches, and a little more climbing through the increasing snow, about six hours after starting the plateau or summit is gained. Here the increasing storm shut out all view, and after a few minutes pause in front of the hospice where a cheerful-looking priest and a St. Bernard dog made their appearance to complete the picture, we willingly left this place of howling winds and drifting snow. It was rather late in the season for pleasure travel in these regions, and I was glad when the rumbling of the diligence assured me we were rapidly descending towards the Italian plain. The scenery of the descent is finest towards the last, and consists of glimpses from the depths of a terrifying gorge, up and out between the cloud-capped peaks. I have as yet seen no place more oppressively grand than this part of the Simplon Pass. As we dashed along this wonderful road, cut into the almost vertical side of the mountain, occasionally tunneled through the spurs, or bridged across the splashing torrent, I was glad to restrain my gaze occasionally from a scene so frightfully overwhelming. Immense rocks, which have fallen from the heights above, can be seen in the bed of the torrent. Perhaps they grazed the very point you are passing, and after a heavy rain a look upward and a fair imagination can find many more about ready to fall.

This road, built by the First NAPOLEON for the ready transfer of his troops and cannon into Italy, is certainly one of the boldest works of engineering skill; and when one thinks that it and many other great monuments have been built to promote or commemorate human warfare, the Paris Exhibition building even being built for cavalry barracks, and the new street improvements of the gay capital being planned with reference to strategical purposes, the idea is not calculated to strengthen confidence in progressive civilization.

But in coming into this beautiful land, this garden of the world, even by the great warrior's highway, more agreeable associations take possession of the mind.

My companions of the *coupé* were an Englishman and an American. The former was a man of much intelligence, had seen much of the world, had been in the Italian campaign from his sympathy with the cause, and was then on his way to Central Italy, to be ready for the next struggle. My compatriot was young, and coming to Italy for the first time, with the too common English and American prejudice. His impression that all Italians are beggars, bandits or cheats, he had derived from his friends who had swept through the country years ago, evidently in hot pursuit of its blemishes and misfortunes, instead of its history and poetry, and music and art. Consequently, when starting from Duomo, the next morning after arriving in Italy, it was quite a surprise to this young man to find himself in a kind of Arcadia, with vines trained upon the houses and along the roadside—a clean and thrifty-looking people, which is the rule in Constitutional Italy; even the priests wore shorter coat-tails than is the custom in the South, and honest faces.

It was not the country he had pictured to himself; and as we came on past the lovely lake, with its *Isola Bella* and its charming villas, all wrapt in a soft, early Autumn sunlight, I fancied that my companion took in some new ideas of Italy.

It is delightful to visit Milan without seeing the hated Austrians. I should also prefer to see the French on their side of the Alps. But the Milanese are happy in their freedom, and a general sentiment of gratitude exists towards the French for their aid. As the treaty does not force back the Dukes, strong hopes now exist of a powerful and united nation at no very distant day.

Even in a few years Austria will be driven out of Venice, if this bureaucratic Government does not heed the voice of its people and abandon its usurpation gracefully. The emigration from Venice is wonderful; forty thousand, it is estimated, have already left their homes to join GARIBALDI or to live in freedom. I have just seen an illustration of the truth of these rumors. A copy of the Venetian *Official Gazette*, which happened to fall into my hands, contained for one day a list of sixty who had left without passports, and were threatened with severe punishment if they did not return within a limited time. As their ages were given, it was an interesting fact to find they were all young, ranging between 12 and 30. I hope they will return, but only when the tricolor can wave from San Marco.

The loan of a hundred millions of francs, just called for by the Government, has been very promptly responded to. Within a few days the Milanese have subscribed 52 millions to the 26 subscribed in Turin; and it must be recollected that Lombardy contains only three millions of inhabitants to the five millions of Sardinia.

Considerable complaint has been raised here about the centralization of the Government at Turin, but I do not think it is very serious. One of the new illustrated papers hit off the idea very well, by representing the duomo, or cathedral, on wheels, being drawn towards Turin, while all Milan were weeping behind. It is true several hundred employed by the Austrian branch mint, and many others in the public bureaus, have been thrown out of employment for a while, but the spirit of prosperity consequent upon freedom is already beginning to be felt. A piazza in front of the Theatre has been made since the departure of Austria, and very appropriately called Piazza Cavour. This is only an evidence of the common gratitude towards the great statesman. The public sentiment is also shown, in a certain way, towards another Italian patriot, who was kept as much as possible in the background during the campaign. The little cards of portraits for sale in the windows usually consist of four heads in one group, viz: the King, NAPOLEON, CAVOUR and GARIBALDI.

A movement is now on foot to make CAVOUR the head of the Central State. This will allow the desired union without any disruption with NAPOLEON or Austria perhaps; at any rate, with two such men united in our State, rest assured Italy will be moving ahead.

The other day, while out sight-seeing, I had one of the peculiar incidents of traveling life. In the vicinity of the new arch I came upon two friends, I supposed to be in Petersburg, and Senator SEWARD. About Gov. SEWARD I had been reading from the TIMES that very day, where considerable anxiety was expressed on account of his unseasonable trip to Egypt.

The representative man of free America, I am happy to inform you, is perfectly well and in the best of spirits. He has evidently made a most agreeable and instructive tour, having seen Europe at an interesting period, and been treated to a confidence by all the leading monarchical statesmen of Europe rarely shown to any one.

He says the European monarchs are all trying to concede to progressive opinions just fast enough to save their thrones, knowing very well that in the end a high state of intelligence will do away with Courts and demand representative Governments. At present they very properly hold to the unfitness of the people for such institutions.

I was very glad to meet Mr. SEWARD and find him in such excellent spirits about the future of our country. I confess the Baltimore scenes and the California murders, to say nothing of the unt dying disgrace of a few years since in our Senate Chamber, do not inspire an American with especial pride of country at the present time. But all these deplorable events came from the anomaly of human Slavery in a free country; and I hope the time is close at hand when a conservative Free-State party, with a reliable well-known exponent of free institutions at the head, shall assume the direction of public affairs. PERICLES.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Southern Democratic Sentiment Against the Administration.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Dec. 3, 1859.

In every Southern State we have heard Democratic denunciation, loud and deep, of our Buchanan Government. Influential Democrats throughout the South have said it is most corrupt, more so than any Government in the world. It is inherently, and thoroughly and insufferably foul. Its officials and *protégés* are all more or less stained, tainted and leprous. Its dealings are scandalous and revolting. Its policy is Machiavelian. Its misrule deserves to be repudiated and scouted by every Democrat who retains a particle of self-respect and independence. It requires the most abject and crouching servility. It prostitutes everything and everybody within its reach to most base partisan ends. It perverts public trusts into engines of spoliation and robbery. It transforms conventions and Legislatures into vilest gambling concerns. It interferes with State rights; does despite to State sovereignty; disputes, denies and violates the rights of the people of every section and locality to think and act for themselves, to regulate their domestic affairs, and shape their own institutions independently of the interference and dictation of other communities and of the Federal Government. It invokes bribery, fraud, force, intimidation, or violence, to determine political results in the several States. Federal patronage and power are employed to influence or control popular sentiment, for the benefit of unprincipled individuals or miserable factions. Its *régime* is a most disgraceful and contemptible Federal despotism. It has trifled with and disregarded the Federal Constitution, aided in the passage of unjust and unequal laws; squandered the public money and robbed the common Treasury; broken its promises, spit upon its pledges, and falsified its professions. Its domestic policy is corrupt, vacillating and false. Its foreign policy is unstatesmanlike, destitute of dignity, spirit, firmness or sagacity. So some Southern Democrats, from Maryland to Texas, have proclaimed.

How much longer Mr. BUCHANAN will have these charges rung in his ears by his Southern, as well as Northern brethren, may be a question. If "public plunder must be put down," (as your ex-Senator DIX says it must,) and if the Southern Independent Democrats will stick to their professions, and do more than talk, the Buchanier plunder may go by the board, to give way, possibly, to some more of the same sort, in other "Democratic," "Republican," or "Opposition" hands. One party is so apt to follow the example of another, to "fight the devil with his own weapons," to condescend to use the same party means for its own party ends, that there is no telling when Mr. DIX'S *dictum* will be realized. With us, it is "put down" and "put up" public plunder, all the while.

In Kentucky all sorts of Democratic charges against, especially, the Administration's domestic management and policy have been current; but, after all, the manly "adherence to principle" of many of our Democrats does not now seem to bear hard upon that object of their reproaches. The Kentucky Democracy generally, so far as they have recently defined themselves, seem to indorse, sustain and laud Mr. BUCHANAN for his able, patriotic and wise administration! The Charleston Convention may do the same, and may present a man who, if elected, may pursue the same course which has so immortalized JAMES BUCHANAN. But I hope and reckon not.

I must add that some of the Kentucky Douglas Democrats, with Mr. HARNEY at their head, have this Fall been fighting manfully for the "Douglas doctrine," as opposed to the "Dred Scott decision" tenets, and the "Dred Scott decision" territorial policy of the Administration. His present daily arguments, if I understand them, are without qualifications, against any future Congressional action or agitation, or any more Federal intervention about Slavery. His drift is identical with that of Mr. DOUGLAS, in his Cincinnati and Columbus speeches. The Federal Government has no right to do anything about it. The people in each State, and in each Territory, are to be left entirely free to decide it for themselves. Total and absolute non-interference, perfect Federal neutrality, State and Territorial internal independence, universal local Popular Sovereignty about all domestic concerns, is the creed for which Mr. HARNEY constantly contends, in spite of all Administration opposition here and elsewhere. Herein he shows a manliness and a common sense, unperverted and unimpaired by party, for which he is praised and upheld by many of us. We heartily wish him and his cause success.

I may also say here, that even our Douglasites concede that Mr. GUTHRIE, as an out-and-out Administration man, will, from present signs, be the first choice of the Kentucky delegation to Charleston. But, they are far from believing that he will be the nominee of the Convention, or the final choice of the Kentucky delegates. Their opinion seems to be that Mr. DOUGLAS will be at last nominated, with or without, or in defiance of the two-thirds rule; and that, however nominated, he will be able to carry Kentucky, and, at least, a majority of the Southern States. I heard Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, now, or lately, editor of the New-Orleans *Courier*, remark the other day, that the Louisiana Democracy will support the Charleston nominee, be he who he may, and whether or not nominated under that rule.

Clear, genuine Douglas men consider Judge DOUGLAS the representative of the National Democracy. Under his banner alone can they march to victory. They now profess to adhere to the Democratic pledges of 1854 and 1856, to be *opposed to all ultraism, sectionalism, Anti-Slavery, or Pro-Slavery Federalism*, and, accordingly, to want this home matter banished forever from Washington—though its banishment shall include all Buchaniers. PONTIAC.

Relative Power of Different Sections—As goes Pennsylvania so goes the Union.

From the Boston Transcript.

DEAR SIR: You ask if there is not in the idea, so generally prevalent, that "*as Pennsylvania goes so goes the Union*," something approaching superstition. *There is not.* Like the thousands of other proverbial sayings in the various languages of the world, it is the mere embodiment of constantly-observed facts, made by men who have had neither the leisure nor the knowledge for studying the causes of the phenomena thus described. In time, science steps in, to give us the law, in virtue of which such things are.

Why has it been that no person has in sixty years been elected to the Presidential chair, by the votes of the people, who has not received that of Pennsylvania? Why is it, that to the present hour this State is still regarded as the political battle-field of the Union? Such are the questions to which you ask the answer, and which I propose to give. How far you may be disposed to admit the accuracy of my views I cannot tell; but sure I am that whenever this problem shall come to be definitely solved, the solution will exercise no little influence upon the action of the great political parties into which we are divided.

To begin, let me ask your attention to the simple law which governs the movements of men, who, by the process of peaceful emigration, are seeking improvement of their condition. Look where you may, you will see that such persons seek the nearest approach to the temperatures to which they have been accustomed—the Highlander going to Canada and the Irishman coming to our middle States, leaving to the Spaniard and the Portuguese the more sunny lands of the South. So, too, has it been among ourselves, the people of New England having overrun New-York, north of the Highlands, a part of northern Pennsylvania, the northern third of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, and having settled the three northwestern States—those of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, having meanwhile colonized nearly all the remainder of the four Western States, and being likely soon to occupy the larger portion, if not almost the whole, of the territories which are now to enter the Union as the States of Kansas and Nebraska.

To Virginia and North Carolina have fallen the territories that are now Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, while South Carolina and Georgia have taken possession of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and most of Arkansas and Texas. As a consequence of this, we find the Union divided into four great zones, the white population of which, as ascertained by the last census, may approximately thus be stated:

Northern, say	8,000,000
Northern Central	5,700,000
Southern Central	4,000,000
Southern	2,300,000
Total	20,000,000

Nearly three-tenths of the voting population, as here is shown, sympathise much with Pennsylvania, and hence it is, and not merely by her own intrinsic strength, that *as she goes, so goes the Union*. Not only are the tendencies of this portion of our people, as now exhibited, eminently conservative, but, as reference to history shows, they have been more consistently in accordance with the ideas of the men who made the Revolution than those of any other. Hence it is, that they have been so much in harmony with those of North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee, as well as with those of the better days of Virginia, all of these, with Missouri, now passing so rapidly toward freedom, constituting the Southern centre.

Anxious to obtain for Congress the right to make a nav

SCIENTIFIC MATTERS IN GERMANY.

Purchase of a Geological Collection by Agassiz—Illness of Liebig.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MUNICH, Saturday, Nov. 5, 1859.

* * * It must be by this time known in America, that Prof. AGASSIZ, just before he was called back by the unfortunate death of his father-in-law, concluded the purchase of the geological collection of Councilor BRONN, Professor of Mineralogy and Geology at Heidelberg, and for this year Pro-rector of the University. This collection was one of great value, being remarkably rich in varieties, and almost unique specimens. The honorable Professor has been in active correspondence for the last thirty or forty years, with the principal geologists of the world, and had, by the "exchanging," which is so common among scientific men, gathered many objects of great value. The University, not having a collection of its own, had freely made use of his; and it had been a great attraction for a long time to the student and the connoisseur in such matters. Not long ago, Prof. BRONN, knowing that he was growing old, and that his treasure sold under the hammer after his death, would not bring the half of its value, and preferring to give the money to his family, made the proposition to the Ducal Government of Baden that they should buy his "Sammlung" for the University. It will always be matter for regret and shame to the State, that while thousands were being wasted on the army, the money for such a purchase could not be had! No doubt the Government imagined they could go on in the old convenient way: using the Cabinet and not paying for it; when AGASSIZ came to Heidelberg,

He knew the value of this collection well, and, simply asking its price, said he would take it without having "beaten down" the owner's demands, nor even *seen* (as I understand) what he was buying. Being called away suddenly, he sent all the money in a few days, before the minerals were even packed to be forwarded to him. Such a noble and generous treatment—especially in contrast with the mean, short-sighted policy of the Government—has struck the Germans with astonishment. They are not accustomed to see things done in that fashion, and their admiration for our American way of "doing it" is freely expressed. AGASSIZ and BRONN are not allied on many points of scientific dispute; and, since they have publicly combated one another's opinions, there is an additional magnanimity in the conduct of the former, which the latter is fully prepared to appreciate. BRONN is considered one of the best, if not *the* best, living palaeontologist. As Prorector of the University, he has given universal satisfaction. He intends forming a new mineralogical collection, and has, I am told, already begun it.

To make a considerable jump, now, from Heidelberg to Munich—the friends of Dr. LIEBIG in America, as well as here, will be sorry to know that his wounded knee (the knee-pan is split) does not recover as rapidly as was hoped; and that, instead of two months, his confinement and inability to lecture will probably last through the whole semester. Many students from abroad, who are staying here on purpose to hear him, will be much disappointed by this result. I saw yesterday, on the notice-board in the University, an announcement in LIEBIG'S handwriting, to the effect that he had prevailed upon Doctor ——— to lecture for him until his restoration to health. Unfortunately, the German characters of the great JUSTUS are illegible to a stranger, and all I can tell you of this name is that, to me, it looks like PUMPENHEIMER; but before my next letter I will make the necessary inquiries, and enlighten the doubtful subject.

There is just room at the bottom of my sheet to tell you that on the 30th of October the Archbishop of Munich had a letter read in all the churches, recommending prayers for the preservation of the temporal authority of the Pope. That won't go down with all German Catholics! R.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

Opinions of Scientific Men as to his Expedition—Suggestions of Further Search for Members of his Party.

At a recent meeting of the London Geographica Society, Capt. MCCLINTOCK read a very interesting paper to a numerous and brilliant audience, on the discoveries of the late expedition in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and party. He detailed his proceedings as already published in his report to the Admiralty, and said: "After mature consideration upon all that I have seen, I am of opinion that the abandonment of the *Erebus* and *Terror had been contemplated for months previously to its execution*; also, that the whole crew had become affected by scurvy, and greatly debilitated. We know that FRANKLIN'S ships were cut off from all supplies of game for three consecutive winters, and that this is the only case on record of ships' crews subsisting solely upon their own supplies for so long a period. The *Investigator* was abandoned after the third Winter, but her crew had been able to procure some valuable fresh food, game of various sorts, including about one hundred reindeer. She lost only three men, yet the whole crew were affected by scurvy. But the *Erebus* and *Terror*, before being abandoned, had lost twenty-four men, and therefore I conclude that the remainder of their crews were at least as seriously affected as were the people of the *Investigator*.

There are two important questions which have been so frequently put to me that I gladly take this opportunity to offer some explanation upon so deeply interesting a subject. The first is, whether some of the 105 survivors may not be living among the Esquimaux. The various families or communities of Esquimaux met with by RAE, ANDERSON and myself, at different times and places, all agree in saying, "No; they all died." But let us examine for ourselves. The western shore of King William's Island, along which they were compelled to travel for two-thirds of their route, is uninhabited, and all that is known to us of the mouth of the Back River is derived from the journeys of BACK, SIMPSON, ANDERSON and myself; none of us have met natives there, consequently it is fair to conclude that the Esquimaux but seldom resort to so inhospitable a locality. Even much more favored shores in this vicinity are but very thinly sprinkled with inhabitants, and their whole time is occupied in providing a scanty subsistence for themselves. In fact, their life is spent in a struggle for existence, and depends mainly upon their skill in taking seals during the Winter—a matter which requires such long training that no European has ever yet succeeded in acquiring it. My two Greenland Esquimaux tried various methods at Bellot Strait, yet did not succeed; and without dogs trained to scent out the small breathing holes of the seals through the ice I do not think even the Boothian Esquimaux could live. It requires not only that a man should possess a trained dog, but that he himself should be well trained in the only successful mode of seal hunting, in order to subsist in this locality. It is, therefore, evidently an error to suppose that where an Esquimaux can live a civilized man can live also. Esquimaux habits are so entirely different from those of other people that I believe there is no instance on record of either a white man or an Indian becoming domesticated amongst them, or acquiring tolerable expertness in the management of a kayak. With regard to the probability of procuring the means of subsistence independently of the Esquimaux, I will just state what was shot by my own sledge party—and we never lost a chance of shooting anything—during the journey along the lands in question, that occupied us for 79 days, and covered nearly 1,000 geographical miles of distance. The sum total amounted to two reindeer, one hare, 17 willow grouse, and three gulls.

The second question is, Why have the remains of so few of our lost countrymen been found? It is indeed true that only three of the 105 were discovered, but we must bear in mind that from the time they left the ship they were dragging sledges and boats, and therefore they must have traveled almost constantly upon the ice, not upon the land; *consequently all traces or remains there vanished with the Summer thaw of* 1848. There is no doubt that many relics still remain strewed along the uninhabited shore of King William's Island, beneath the snow; but as it was most carefully examined three times over, I cannot think that any conspicuous object, such as would be put up to indicate where records would be deposited, could possibly have escaped us. The Summer at Port Kennedy proved a warm one, yet the ice did not permit us to move until the 9th of August, and the object of the expedition having been attained, we commenced our homeward voyage. On the 21st of September I arrived in London, having landed at Portsmouth, and on the 23d the dock-gates at Blackwall closed behind the *Fox*.

Sir R. MURCHISON reminded the society that Sir JOHN FRANKLIN was Vice-President of their society, and that they had for years expected his return among them. Great exertions were made to discover what became of his expedition, and to Lady FRANKLIN'S eternal honor she showed the most heroic devotion in the cause, and received a noble result. He was happy to tell them that a work was coming out which would do full justice to his distinguished friend, Capt. M'CLINTOCK and his brave associates, Capt. HOBSON, Dr. WALKER and Capt. YOUNG, the latter of whom subscribed £500 to further the expedition. In that little yacht, the *Fox*, of 170 tons, these brave men had innumerable difficulties to contend with, for, having been driven into the Atlantic 1,200 miles, they still pe severed in their efforts, and finally succeeded. He thought great honor was due to Lady FRANKLIN and those who aided her, for the last expedition proved not only the fate of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, but that he had gone further north in a ship than any other person.

Sir E. BELCHER alluded to the expedition in which he took a part himself, and to the instructions given to Sir J. FRANKLIN. In his opinion he must have gone to the west of King William Island, and not down Peel's Sound, where he no doubt abandoned the ships.

Capt. COLLINSON next addressed the Society, and expressed an opinion that had he been in the position of Sir J. FRANKLIN, he would have sent a boat down the Mackenzie River to let the Hudson's Bay Company know that he wanted assistance, and it would have been given. In his opinion, after leaving their ships, they set for the Great Fish River, and if any search were hereafter to be made, it must be in the months of July and August. He believed that they arrived too early at the Fish River, and, having been deprived of provisions, entirely perished. He himself had been in the neighborhood where Sir JOHN FRANKLIN had perished; and most assuredly every credit was due to Capt. MCCLINTOCK and his brave companions for what they had accomplished. What had been commenced by COLUMBUS in discovering the continent of America, had been followed out and finished by Sir JOHN FRANKLIN.

Capt. SHERARD OSBORNE stated that he had read Capt. M'CLINTOCK'S journal about to be published, and was convinced, after doing so, that *every man of Sir John Franklin's expedition perished*. They reached Beechey Island in safety, and, their provisions having failed them, they lost their lives in attempting to reach the Great Fish River. He congratulated Capt. M'CLINTOCK on the perseverance he displayed and the success which finally crowned his exertions.

Capt. HOBSON next addressed the society, and explained how it was he discovered the records, and expressed his opinion that no man of the expedition was alive among the Esquimaux.

Mr. PARKER SNOW was next called on by the chairman, and expressed his regret that he was obliged to differ from so many gallant men, but he came forward, not only in behalf of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his officers, but of the men who had wives and families now living in this country. He thought it was due to the honor of the British flag *that further search should be made for them, for there was not, in his opinion, positive evidence to show they had perished*. (Hear.) It ought to be borne in mind that the discovered record stated that all was well when it was written; and he firmly believed that many of the 105 men missing were still alive. They left their ships in April, 1848, and he believed they might still be found among the Esquimaux if a proper search were made for them. He was an humble man, without name, wealth, or influence; but he pledged himself that he would proceed next Spring and search among the Esquimaux until this riddle which now hung over the fate of so many gallant men was successfully solved. [Loud cheers.]

Capt. KENNEDY entirely coincided in the opinions put forward by Mr. SNOW, and argued that a new expedition ought to be sent out in search of the missing men. He had heard, in the course of his journeyings last Summer, that a party of white men had been seen in the neighborhood of the Mackenzie River, and in his opinion they were a portion of the men under Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. Public feeling in this country would never be satisfied until a further search was made. Those who said that a great risk would be run in doing so were entirely mistaken, for he believed the servants of the Hudson's Bay Company suffered infinitely more hardships and privations than those who explored the Arctic Seas.

Capt. MCCLINTOCK said, in reply, that he believed forty days of short allowance of provisions was the utmost that Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S party took with them from their ships, and the wonder was that they were able to get so far as Montreal Island. With respect to their being domesticated among the Esquimaux, they had no instance on record of a white man being domesticated among the Esquimaux. He had no wish to throw cold water on any one who wished, for the sake of humanity, to make further search after the lost expedition; but it must be borne in mind that every place had been searched already, from the Great Fish River to the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company.

A VOICE—Yes, on land; but that was not enough.

Capt. MCCLINTOCK continued to express an opinion that fur her search would be useless; and, having thanked the meeting for the kindness evinced towards himself, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

NOTES ON NEWSPAPERS.

What Class of Newspapers are Most Successful.

From the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1859.

A meeting of the editors of the United States at Washington, during the approaching session of Congress, is suggested in several quarters, and the railroad companies are called upon to pass them *free* to "the City of Magnificent Distances." This would be as curious an assemblage as could well be collected together. No other body of men represents the various opinions and prejudices of the people. They are, in fact, the creators of most of the political leaders, and, in a great degree, the manufacturers of what is called public sentiment. They are confessedly the great element of political strength in this country, and yet they receive little compensation for their hard work. There are exceptions of course. Colossal fortunes have been made in connection with newspapers; but, in the large majority of cases, the most distinguished and laborious members of the editorial profession have lived lives of toil and privation, and have died poor. The case of the venerable Father RITCHIE is one of the most prominent. No man did more for the Democracy of Virginia; but it is said that when he left Richmond for Washington, his books were loaded down with debts to his establishment, difficult, if not impossible, of collection. The late ISAAC HILL, of New-Hampshire, during a long period the most prominent journalist in New-England, made no money in his newspaper experience. It is said of SAM. MEDARY, of the Columbus (Ohio) *Statesman*—a most efficient party editor—that he was compelled to throw up his newspaper in order to acquire a competency. EDWIN CROSWELL, distinguished as the vital spirit of the Albany Regency, left the Albany *Argus*, and found the path to wealth in other avocations. The veteran journalist—BUCKINGHAM, of Boston—lived and died poor. No political editor has ever made a fortune in Pennsylvania out of his newspaper alone Mr. CHANDLER, of the old *United States Gazette*, may be an exception, but he was a man of strict economy, and little disposed to mingling in social life. I believe there is hardly a case on record in which a merely political paper has paid in Maryland. The same may be said of the party Press, on both sides, in Louisiana, in Tennessee, in Alabama, and in Georgia, I think, with the exception of Col. JAMES GARDINER, late of the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, who had the advantage of being rich outside of his paper, and who is now making money by the publication of a periodical devoted to the agriculture of the South. The Charleston *Mercury*, although addressing itself constantly to the extreme opinions of the South, was a profitable concern during the time of CAREW and HART—the present excellent Superintendent of Public Printing in this city—but could not have maintained its position, as I am informed, had not the proprietors invoked a little Yankee talent into its columns, which may account for the fact that it is to-day one of the most brisk and natty papers in that part of the country. The *Courier*, in the same city, represents rather the fossils of South Carolina, and is a sort of respectable reflection of the sick and infirm ideas of its region.

The Cincinnati (Ohio) *Inquirer* is a valuable property, and a most influential journal in the West, but a large portion of its revenue is derived from its Jobbing establishment. The Louisville (Ky.) *Democrat* has also been a paying concern for many years, but its success is to be attributed not so much to its politics as to the business ability which presides over its columns. The adverse organ, the Louisville *Journal*, has attained its present high position more by the vivacity and wit of its Editor, than by its politics, and Mr. PRENTICE does not hesitate to pocket large sums as a lecturer in the different cities, and as a contributor to the New-York *Ledger*. The Cincinnati *Commercial* has won its way to confidence not as a party organ, but as a first-rate newspaper. The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, conducted by HOLDEN, (a relative, I think, of your lamented friend HOLDEN, of the Philadelphia Saturday *Courier*,) has become profitable, because of the industry and attention of the proprietor.

Wherever a mere party paper is found to be in a flourishing condition, the secret of its prosperity can almost invariably be traced to the fact that it excels in its other departments, or to the application and economy of its owner. The wonderful success of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, which in its day and time was the first newspaper in the Southwest, was owing to the dashing and general character of its articles, as well as to its spirited business management. The *Delta* wields considerable influence, and if it has lost any of its power it is because it has lately become more of a partisan paper than usual. The Baltimore (Md.) *Sun* has prospered upon the basis of ignoring party politics, and expressing independent opinions upon the great questions of the day. Your Philadelphia *Ledger* has grown to its present power upon the same principle, although I regret that within the last two or three years it has evinced too much of a disposition to tint its editorials with Administration hues. In New-Jersey, wherever a newspaper succeeds in spite of its politics, Democratic or Opposition, it is owing to the fact that the editor studies to please his subscribers by supplying good reading matter. The Newark *Advertiser* is a model of this class; and I am glad to perceive that Judge NAAR, of the Trenton *True American*, though not a practiced editor, is gradually discovering the secret of success by devoting himself to agriculture, instead of giving his time to the profitless task of defending a shameless Administration. Col. GREENE, of the Boston *Post*, occupying, as he does, the position so long held by ISAAC HILL, of New-Hampshire, deserves to prosper, notwithstanding he is generally on the side of the central power at Washington, and, I am glad to add, generally in office. He keeps his eye upon his newspaper, and makes his own opinions incidental to its literary and news departments. Col. SCHOULER, of the Boston *Atlas*, one of the best fellows on earth, (with an illimitable array of Scotch songs,) is not too rich to be an aspirant for Clerk of the House of Representatives. JOHN G. SAXE, one of the finest poets in our country, and a good Douglas Democrat too, tried his hand at editing a Democratic newspaper at Montpelier, Vt., (of all places in the world, Vermont for a Democratic paper!) but feeling that he had the soul of TOM HOOD in a much stronger body, he left the editorial tripod in disgust, and is now giving to the country a modern idea of the minstrels of the ancient times, with this difference: that while he is singing to delight his audiences, his audiences are paying to delight him. The leading papers at Portland, Maine, the *Argus*, Democratic, and the *Advertiser*, Republican, are said to pay their owners well: they are conducted upon a thorough business system. The Providence (R. I.) *Journal* of which the new Senator, ANTHONY, was the editor for a number of years, belonging, as it does, to the class of the Newark (N. J.) *Advertiser*, wins its way by the decorum of its editorials, and the kind and genial spirit that watches over its columns.

The panic has made sad havoc with the newspapers in the Northwestern States. Yet I do not know a class of more enterprising and ambitious journals. A specimen is the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, conducted by J. W. GRAY, who may be considered the leading "rebel" in his corner of Ohio, and his skill as an editor, his pluck as a Democrat, and his rare business qualifications, have shown that he can afford to do without the office of which Mr. BUCHANAN so shamefully deprived him. The St. Louis *Republican*, however, is one of the most convincing evidences that a newspaper may succeed, whatever its opinions, if conducted in an enterprising and fearless spirit. The *Republican* was powerful as a Whig paper when Missouri was even much more Democratic than it is today. It sustained Mr. BUCHANAN in 1856, and retained its position; and now, though unhesitatingly opposed to the policy of the Administration, and openly in favor of DOUGLAS, it wields a more extended influence than ever.

It will not be out of place to add that journalism has grown into an almost irresistible power on the Pacific coast; that several of the papers in San Francisco are making large fortunes, and that they are conducted with amazing ability and tact. The newspapers in Oregon are beautiful specimens of typography, and teem with appropriate editorials.

The history of New-York journalism, however, is that which most triumphantly establishes the assertion that no mere party organ can permanently succeed in the United States. The *Herald*, the *Tribune* and the TIMES, the great two-penny triumvirate, though cordially disliking each other, and thereby affording infinite amusement to their thousands of admirers—for he who buys one generally buys the three—harmonize upon this theory. The *Herald*, while professing to be for Mr. BUCHANAN, takes occasion, even as it asks, "Art thou in health, my brother?" to give him a daily stab under the fifth rib. The *Tribune*, though intensely Republican, occasionally gives vent to its independence by spitting upon the platform. The TIMES acts upon the system of keeping up the curiosity of the public. The only penny paper in New-York—the *Sun*—has no politics, but many opinions, and is a most profitable investment. The *Express* succeeds by its industrious devotion to news, and to the Corsican brothers who conduct it. The *Evening Post* may be said to be taken not only on account of its bitters, (it is astonishing how we like to see our best friends sometimes well abused,) but on account of the attention of its editors to literary matters. The New-York *Staats Zeitung*, owned and conducted by the accomplished widow of the old editor—Mrs. UHL—is one of the most enterprising and remunerative in New-York. This lady superintends the establishment herself, employs the editors, and may be said, indeed, to direct the opinions of her popular and powerful journal. The *Staats Zeitung* has grown into an institution, and out of the proceeds the proprietress has been enabled to purchase a valuable piece of ground opposite the City Hall, and to erect a splendid building. She has sagacity enough to pursue an independent course like the other leading papers in New-York, and it is a significant fact that Mr. DOUGLAS has no more devoted friend in that great City than the lady owner of the great German organ. The leading papers of the Irish population, the *Irish News* and the *Irish American*, are conducted with great spirit and considerable business tact. The *Albion*, the British organ, is recommended chiefly by its extracts from leading English papers.

The New-York weekly serials well deserve a separate paragraph. It may be said of them that they are more carefully read than any of the daily journals. Beautifully printed and expensively decorated, they have attracted to their columns, by their liberal offers, a large portion of the best talent in England and the United States. Chief among these are BONNER'S *Ledger*, HARPER'S *Weekly*, and FRANK LESLIE'S *Illustrated News*. All these journals are conducted upon independent principles, and with great energy and power.

The reader will perceive that wherever a newspaper has prospered in this country the secret of its success is to be found in the fact that the editor has either been entirely independent of mere politicians; or, if a partisan, has devoted himself to either news or literature. In this suggestion I ought to except the religious papers, which are but the fervent expressions of the opinions of the *doctrinaires*. The great lesson here taught to the editors of the weekly papers in the different States of the Union ought to be laid closely to their hearts. If they desire to make their newspapers profitable and popular, let them imitate the example of those who have prospered by taking an independent and upright course.

From this rapid glance at some of the conspicuous members of the editorial profession in the United States, you will readily see that such a congregation as is proposed would be interesting in every respect. A thousand editors meeting together at the Federal capital, if they could be brought to agree upon a candidate for the Presidency, would completely obliterate the politicians and managers, and remove from the field the aspirants and factions that now depend so entirely upon the ravenous pens of these same editors. But too many, even, of these manufacturers of great men are themselves the dependents of their own creations. OCCASIONAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An actor named Darny, of the Palais Royal, Paris, after one of his performances, was seized with a severe attack of colic, which was attended with other symptoms of poisoning. The physician who was called determined that the sickness was the result of the use of pearl powder, which, upon analysis, was found to contain a quantity of carbonate of lead. The perfumers Fay, and Mme. Dasse, of the Boulevard St. Martin, were arrested, and despite exculpatory evidence, were found guilty of having introduced a poisonous substance in the powder. They were each fined 500f. and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Two prisoners, convicted as counterfeiters and burglars, while on their way to the penitentiary at Jackson, Mich., jumped from the cars while under way, although they were guarded by three officers, besides being heavily ironed. Just before reaching Grass Lake the two pretended to go to sleep. As the cars approached the station, the sheriff, who was sitting in front of them, stepped back to look out of a window, when they made a rush for the door, upon reaching which their irons mysteriously parted, and one sprang off the platform on one side, and the other on the opposite.

Considerable excitement was produced at Abbeville, Miss., a few days since, by a gang of ten peddlers. Some stories represent them as having been Irish or German, and others as Abolitionists, endeavoring to stir up an insurrection. The neighborhood became greatly alarmed when they appeared, as so many of that kind of traders do not often travel together, and the whole ten were arrested and examined, but no proof was elicited against them, except that several were operating without license. They were ordered to leave the State within a given time.

J. Russell Parsons, of Hoosick Falls, recently received from Lord Berwick's estate a full-blooded bulldog. It took two expressmen to bring him to Troy, where he got loose and came near slaughtering a whole drove of pigs. At the Falls he was caged in a barn, but a few days since he escaped, and pounced on a valuable horse belonging to Mr. Parsons, taking the animal by the throat, and was only induced to let go his hold after half a dozen men had mauled him with clubs. Finally, the animal was secured and chained, and the citizens relieved of their anxiety.

Messrs. Drehme & Co., of Cincinnati, were swindled recently out of four hundred and seventy-five dollars' worth of jewelry. A young man called upon them and asking to see some jewelry, laid aside chatelaine chains, extension bracelets, &c., to the abovenamed amount, saying that he would come on the following day and let his wife make her selection. The next day he called and asked that the valuables should be sent to him at one of the hotels. This was done, the sharper received them and of course absconded.

A lady in Xenia, Ohio, after having been troubled for some time by slanderous letters addressed to her friends, appealed to the Postmaster for relief. He put a private mark on five postage stamps, four of which were sold to the suspected individual. In two or three days two of the four marked stamps came back on letters addressed to the lady's brother-in-law, and to her minister. He was soon invited to her residence, when he was treated to a cowhiding by the injured female and her sister-in-law.

The staff which was used by his Lordship, Bishop De Charbonnel, at the consecration of the Coadjutor Bishop of Toronto, was composed of an old staff of the late lamented Bishop Macdonnell, and the crook was that used by the Abbott of St. Fillian to bless the Scottish army at the battle of Bannockburn. It is of solid silver, with some relic inclosed behind a white stone, and the workmanship conclusively proves its antiquity. It was while kneeling before the Abbot, holding this staff in his hand, that the English monarch remarked that the Scots were sueing for mercy.

Mr. Allen J. Page, an old and respected citizen of Conecuh County, Ala., was murdered recently while he was returning home from Claiborne, whither he had gone to dispose of his cotton. Suspicion rested upon two brothers, Irvin and Stephen Ward, one of whom was present at the time that Mr. Page received the money for his cotton. They were arrested, and upon being closely examined, confessed the deed, each charging the other with having fired the fatal shot. Being committed to jail, they were forcibly taken thence and hanged by the people of Sepulga and adjoining neighborhoods.

The building occupied by the Troy Hosiery Company was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. The loss on the stock and machinery is estimated at $24,000. Insured for $18,000, as follows: The Continental, $4,000; Fulton, of New-York, $2,000; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $2,500; Phœnix, of Hartford, $2,500 Liverpool and London, $5,000. The building belonged to the estate of the late Benjamin Marshall, and is insured for $3,000 in the Manhattan of New-York, which, it is supposed, will cover the loss.

A German doctor in Hanover, Penn., was called upon by Mr. Peter Reed to attend his daughter for sore throat. The doctor attempted to apply phosphorus, which ignited, set the girl's clothing on fire, burnt her person severely, and also set the house in flames. So disgusted was the doctor with his ill success with the phosphorus that he made an unsuccessful attempt to blow out his brains the next day.

Workmen engaged in dumping gravel into the Back Bay, recently discovered a cannon-ball which had been excavated at Needham, Mass. The ball was covered with an incrustation of gravel and clay, to the depth of an inch and a half, firmly cemented by the oxyde of iron, carbonate of lime, &c. The exterior of the cannon-ball, to the depth of an inch or so, had become pure plumbago. It is estimated by competent authority that the changes which the ball had undergone could not have been effected in less than one hundred years.

Mlle. De Witt, otherwise known as Miss Lizzie Wayt, recently attempted to cowhide the local editor of the Pittsburgh *Chronicle*, for some remarks which he saw fit to make with reference to the closing of a disreputable establishment where she had acted as one of a group of model artistes. She seized the object of her wrath by his beard and was proceeding to apply the whip when he retaliated by slapping her face. A friend of Miss Wayt interfered and a general melée ensued, which finally ended by the arrest of the aggressors.

Three marines, convicted of desertion, are undergoing the punishment imposed upon them by court-martial, in the Philadelphia Navy-Yard. After being kept for a time on bread and water diet, they are subjected respectively to the wearing of a ball and chain, and the carrying of knapsacks filled with large shot, for the space of twelve hours out of the twenty-four, two hours on and two hours off.

P. Boyd, Esq., of Bristol, Kendall County, Ill., was shot while sitting in his office, on Thursday evening last. Two other gentlemen were with him at the time, and the assassin fired through the window. The shot shattered one of his arms, and passed into his chest, inflicting a very severe and probably fatal wound. The perpetrator of the outrage has not been arrested, and no clue is yet discovered to lead to his detection.

John Spivy, a young man living in Proctor, Owsley Co., Ky., was found dead near a tavern where he had been spending the evening, with one ball through his head and another through his heart. A fellow named Daniel, who had quarreled with him the preceding day, was arrested on suspicion of having committed the deed.

The cultivation of the Chinese sugar-cane, says the New-Haven *Journal*, has been successful in North Guilford this year, although the season was not at all favorable. Two and a half acres of cane produced thirteen barrels of choice molasses. The producers sent to the South for one of Hodge's sugar-mills to extract the syrup.

Jeremiah H. Brown, who had agreed to support fifty-two young men studying for the Baptist ministry in Howard College, Alabama, at an annual cost of $13,000 in the aggregate, has recently endowed a theological chair in that college by a contribution of $25,000, in addition to his former pledge.

A brakeman on a freight train on the Niagara Falls Division of the Central Railroad, fell from the cars on Saturday evening last, and was instantly killed. His remains were strewn along the road for a long distance.

The only artesian well in New-Hampshire has just been completed, at the paper mills of B. F. Martin, in Manchester. It is six inches in diameter, 200 feet deep, and cost $1,000.

John P. Redding, a merchant of Frankfort, and a member of the Presbyterian Church, recently committed suicide by hanging himself in his store room.

DIRECT ROUTE FROM THE WEST TO MONTREAL VIA THE OTTAWA RIVER.—Mr. THOS. E. CLARKE several years ago commenced the survey of the Ottawa River with a view to ascertain whether a ship navigation between Lake Huron and Montreal River, *viâ* the Ottawa, was practicable. The fact is said to be established that the opening up of a steam navigation is practicable without so large an expenditure (as in the case of the Toronto and Georgiana Bay project) to render the scheme financially impracticable. It is found also such a navigation is practicable for vessels drawing 12 feet water, locks being recommended 45 feet wide, (as in St. Lawrence Canals,) 250 feet long, with 12 feet on the mitre sills. Out of the 422 miles between Lake Huron and Lachine, 50 miles are obstructed and 372 already navigable—the depth of water generally averaging over 20 feet. The 50 miles of obstructed navigation can be so reduced by the use of dams that the extent of canal proper (that is, not having a width of 150 feet, or depth of 13 feet,) will not exceed 15 miles, exclusive of the locks themselves, of which there will need to be about sixty. This will be peculiarly a steam navigation when opened up, as the currents would prevent sailing vessels going up from making that saving of time which would constitute its advantage over the St. Lawrence and Welland route. With steam the gain would be about two days. Besides the saving of time, there would be a saving of cost—for vessels bringing down grain or coal could always secure return freights of sawed lumber for the Western markets. In this view of the case, the opening up of the Western navigation down to Pembroke, where it would meet the railway system, seems of the greatest importance.

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court—Before Judge Ingersoll.

The term of this Court was opened yesterday morning by Judge INGERSOLL. A Grand Jury and a Petit Jury were summoned from King's County, as at the last October term. There was not however a sufficient number of Grand Jurors present; the panel of Grand Jurors were discharged until to-morrow.

The calendar of jury causes was commenced to be called, but was finally put over.

INDIA-RUBBER.

A motion was then brought before the Court in the case of Goodyear *vs.* Day. This is a new suit, though the title is old, brought by Goodyear to obtain an injunction against Day to prevent him from bringing any suit against any person upon a deed by him to Day dated May 24, 1858, for the manufacture of what are known as shirred or corrugated goods.

Mr. Goodyear's bill alleges that that agreement was procured from him while he was in a feeble and infirm state of health, and on representations made to him by Day and his lawyer, Mr. Jencks, which he has since discovered to be untrue, and which agreement was without consideration on his part; and that Day has since that time commenced suits, and obtained injunctions against various parties who were licensees under him, thereby interfering with tariffs due to him, to his great injury.

The motion for a preliminary injunction was called up this morning—but defendant's counsel requested a postponement for a few days to prepare affidavits to meet the case. The postponement was opposed by plaintiffs' counsel, but after long argument the Court postponed the motion until the 17th inst.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Brady and Mr. Dickerson; for defendant, Mr. Stoughton, and Messrs. Blatchford, Seward and Griswold.

New-York Wire Railing Company vs. *Casimer Kreukel.*—On application of George Gifford, Esq., counsel for complainants, an injunction was to-day granted against the defendant Kreukel, restraining him from making, using or selling folding-iron bedsteads containing the invention patented by Letters Patent issued to John B. Wickersham, on the 2d of June, 1857.

Calendar—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 77, 1881, 2087, 2281, 2385, 1925, 2333, 2007, 2425, 2427, 2443, 2445, 953, (No. 2,) 2303, 2223, 1207, 2263, 2230, 2161. *Part. II.*—Nos. 2730, 244, 1062, 1330, 2728, 2732, 2642, 2428, 2568, 2792, 2558, 6152, 760, 2840, 2492, 2698, 2854, 2956, 2858, 2862.

SPECIAL TERM.—Demurrers—Nos. 6, 7, 21, 22, 23, 25. Issues of Fact—Nos. 36, 39 to 48, 50, 51, 52.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 519, 431, 463, (No. 1,) 663, 607, 715, 623, 631, 675. *Part II.*—Nos. 478, 448, 498, 568, 452, 368, 369, 574, 580, 502, 594.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1070, 1436, 1438, 697, 1305, 1182, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1568, 1570, 1571, 1572. *Part II.*—Nos. 162, 1491, 1492, 109, 691, 144, 1235, 1456, 1556, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 67, 806.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 57 bbls. Ashes, 18,037 bbls. Flour, 237 bbls. Corn Meal, 27,315 bushels Wheat, 5,490 bush. Corn, 3,388 bush. Rye, 10,600 bush. Barley, 21,420 bush. Oats, 1,047 pkgs. Provisions and 147 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 75 bbls. Pots at $5 12½, and 25 bbls. Pearls at $5 25 ₱ bbl.

COFFEE—Has been neglected to-day, and sales have, therefore, been unimportant.

COTTON—We have heard of sales of 3,000 bales, at somewhat firmer, though not quotably higher prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	8½	8¾	8¾	8¾
Middling	11	11½	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	11¾	12	12¼	12¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been depressed, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The demand has been moderate, partly for shipment. Holders have exhibited more dispoition to sell, and the tendency of prices is favorable to buyers. The reported transactions comprise 12,500 bbls., in lots, including Superfine State at $5 10@$5 15; extra State at $5 30@$5 35; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 15@$5 30; extra Wisconsin at $5 35@$6 10; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 40@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 50; round hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, $5 55@$5 75, chiefly within the range, ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 50	@$5 00
Superfine State	5 10	@ 5 15
Extra State	5 30	@ 5 35
Superfine Western	5 15	@ 5 30
Extra Wisconsin	5 35	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 40	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 55	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 75	@ 7 50

Southern Flour is in fair demand at former rates. Sales have been reported of 1,800 bbls. in lots, at $5 60@$5 80 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian has been purchased to the extent of 375 bbls., in lots, including inferior to choice extra, chiefly at $5 40@$6 40 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly, at $3 70@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet at $4@$4 10 for new and old Jersey, $4 25 for Baltimore, and $4 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very lightly dealt in, at about previous quotations. Sales have been confined to 7,800 bushels, including prime white Michigan at $1 50; choice Milwaukee Club, in store, at $1 25, and good white Southern at $1 45, ₱ bushel. Corn is less plenty, and is held higher. The demand is not active. Sales have been reported of only 8,500 bushels, at 85c.@88c. for new yellow Jersey and Southern; 90c. for new white Southern; 94c.@95c. for old yellow Jersey and Southern; and 95c. for old white Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye has been moderately inquired for, at 88c.@90c. ₱ bushel. Sales, 4,000 bushels. Barley is in request, at steady rates. Sales, 16,000 bushels, including Canada West, on private terms; Canada East, at 72c.@75c.; and inferior State, at 68c. ₱ bush. Oats are quiet, at former figures, including Canada at 45½c.@46c.; Western, at 45c.@46c., State, at 45½c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 41c.@43c.; and Southern, at 40c.@42c. ₱ bushel.

METALS—Have been in very limited demand at previous quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported of 50 bbls. new crop New-Orleans at 51c.@52c.; 27 bbls. old crop do. at 44c.; and 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 28c.@29c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 3,500 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $16 37½@$16 44 for Mess; $11 60@$11 62½ for Prime, here; and $11 75 for do., for future delivery, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon are unaltered. Lard has been in good demand, and sale have been made of 900 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@11c., ₱ lb. Beef is saleable and steady. The transactions comprised 300 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 for new repacked Western Mess; $10 87@$11 25 for new extra Western Mess; $5 12@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Pr

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times. New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ladies' Charity Fair.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Wife's Secret—Bonnie Fish Wife.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Everybody's Friend—Too Much for Good Nature.

WINTER GARDEN—The Octoroon.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—The Somnambulist—Better Late than Never.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Faust—Handsome Jack.

FRENCH THEATRE—Sam Cowell's Concert.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Doge of Deville.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Nixon & Aymar's Circus.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—Levees of Dollie Dutton.

TEMPLE HALL—Model of Solomon's Temple.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Historical Picture of Charles I. By Velasquez.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Charter Election in this City has resulted in the defeat of Messrs. Havemeyer and Opdyke, and the triumph of Fernando Wood. The vote was as follows: Wood, 30,125; Havemeyer, 26,843; Opdyke, 21,773. Plurality for Wood over Havemeyer, 3,285,—nearly the same as the majority for Tiemann (3,331) over Wood in 1857. The aggregate vote cast was 78,741—less by 4,492 than the total polled at the election of 1857. Havemeyer ran 5,070 ahead of Opdyke; while Wood's majority over Opdyke is 8,352. The united vote of Opdyke and Havemeyer is 48,616; Wood polling at this election but 30,125 votes against 39,951 in 1857—a loss of 9,826. The returns for Counsel to the Corporation show that Mr. Greene C. Bronson has received over 30,000 votes, and is elected by a plurality of 7,661 over Tilden—being double the amount of Wood's plurality. Mr. Pinckney, the Alms-House Governor upon the Republican ticket, is chosen by a handsome vote.

The day passed off much more quietly than there was reason to anticipate. There were some street fights in the Wards which are most famous for such encounters on election-day; and there were some arrests for illegal voting; but none of the former attained the dignity of a mob, and the latter were uncommonly few. Around the newspaper offices in the evening enormous crowds congregated, read the returns as they were placed on the bulletins, and, according to the degree of satisfaction which the inspecion gave each, retired in silence, or remained till midnight shouting vociferously. There were large gatherings at the head-quarters of the several political organizations during the evening, and at each the returns which were welcome were received with shouts of approbation, and those which were otherwise called forth expressions of dissatisfaction. Fernando Wood made a characteristic speech at Mozart Hall when it became apparent that he was elected, in which he thanked his constitudnts for the honor, and indicated to some extent what the people might expect from him.

The continued bad weather has so deranged the wires as to cut short our telegraphic news from every quarter. From Washington the reports are provokingly meagre. We know little else than that the Harper's Ferry resolution of inquiry was called up agreeably to promise by Mr. Mason; and that in the person of Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, it found its most eloquent advocate. Mr. Trumbull believed the inquiry would disabuse the public mind of the error that any notable portion of the Northern population was cognizant of Brown's designs, or could be brought to approve of them. An acrimonious debate ensued, in which Mr. Hale endeavored to relieve the Republican Party of responsibility for Brown's misdeeds, and in doing so incurred, by his tone of levity, a severe rebuke from Senator Hunter.

The discussion of the book of Mr. Helper, as connected with the political heterodoxy of the Republican candidates for the Speakership, occupied the attention of the House to the exclusion of public interests. Mr. Clark, of Missouri, continued to lead the discussion, causing a list of those who had recommended the book, and the recommendation itself, to be read. He followed with a pathetic protest against any act endangering the Union. Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, offered a resolution, looking to a coalition of conservatives for the preservation of the Union; but pending its consideration Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, moved to lay the whole subject on the table. This was negatived by a tie vote. The House adjourned without action on Mr. Clark's resolution and without a ballot.

The arrangements for a Union demonstration at Philadelphia were completed at a preliminary mass meeting last evening. The meeting to-day will be of enormous proportions; bells will be rung, guns fired, and flags displayed, in token of satisfaction at the defeat and death of Brown.

The New-York Historical Society held its regular monthly meeting last evening. Rev. Dr. Fischell read a paper on "The History of the Jews in America." Resolutions were adopted commemorative of Washington Irving, who was a member of the Society, and remarks upon them were made by Hon. Luther Bradish, Pres. King, Rev. Dr. Bethune, Hon. Geo. Bancroft, and Dr. J. W. Francis.

A cattle-train on the Hudson River Railroad, while coming down from Albany on Monday night, was thrown from the track, when crossing the long bridge above Sing Sing, by the breaking of an axle of one of the cars. Several of the cars were badly broken up, and some of the cattle were killed. The bridge was also injured, so that the trains were delayed to some extent. No human lives were lost. Five thousand dollars, it is estimated, will accomplish all repairs.

The Stock Market further declined, yesterday, 1 ₩ cent. on the Share-list, and ¼@½ ₩ cent. on State Stocks. The Foreign Exchange Market broke down to 109½@¾ on London, for leading bills. The Money Market well employed at steady rates—7 ₩ cent. for Discounts, and 6 ₩ cent. for temporary Loans.

The sales of Flour were moderate, though prices favored buyers. Grain was lightly dealt in, as were likewise Groceries, Metals, Hides, Leather, Fish, Oils, Tallow and Whisky. Provisions were in request. Cotton attracted more attention, and closed firmer. Hay, Rice and Spirits Turpentine were more sought after. Freights were moderately active.

The Party Results.

The Republican leaders, to whom Fernando Wood's reëlection is mainly due, have the consolation of reflecting that Tammany Hall has been essentially beaten. Fernando is the John Brown of the Democratic party,—but unlike his prototype he has come off victorious. The rebel and insurrectionist has routed the regular forces, and instead of meeting his political death on the gibbet erected for him, he enjoys the satisfaction of seeing his enemies dangling at the end of the rope. Doubtless this looks promising for the Opposition. It prefigures a active and prolonged contest in the Democratic ranks,—and a transfer of the fight to the Charleston Convention.

The only danger that menaces this pleasing prospect grows out of the probability that, having this demonstrated his power, Fernando and Tammany will again enter into the most friendly relations,—and the integrity of the party will be thus restored. It will doubtless require some sacrifice of pride and some mutual ignoring of opinions and purposes hitherto expressed, but experience shows that the Democracy has a wonderful capacity of forgiveness when any special end is to be accomplished thereby;—and the party will certainly have occasion for the exercise of all its Christian graces, however repugnant to its natural feelings in the impending political campaign.

If such a reconciliation between Mozart and Tammany should take place, it is not at all unlikely that Mayor Wood will consider it on the whole quite unnecessary to take a contesting delegation to Charleston,—and will cheerfully acquiesce in whatever action the Democracy of this State may deem it politic to take. In such an event we fear the Republicans will not reap any very substantial advantage from having aided Mr. Wood in the splendid victory he hast just achieved.

The City Election.

We, yesterday morning, warned our readers that it was "by no means impossible that the doubts which party machinery had succeeded in evoking about the relative strength of the candidates opposed to Mr. Wood might lead to such a division of the City vote as would permit him again to resume official power." This catastrophe has actually taken place. Thanks to the elaborate and obstinate misrepresentations of the thoroughly partisan Press, a combined majority of more than forty-eight thousand votes thrown in this City against the elevation of Mr. Fernando Wood for the third time to the Mayoralty of this Metropolis, has been made impotent to effect that object. With an absolute strength reduced from his vote of 1856 by more than twice the actual plurality which yesterday replaced him on his municipal throne, and in the face of an opposition increased in nearly as large a proportion upon the vote which then elected Mr. Tiemann, Fernando Wood has triumphed.

The citizens of New-York who regret the result need find little difficulty in assigning it to its proper authors. A few party leaders preferred the chance of damaging Tammany Hall, and demoralizing the Democratic Party, to the moral certainty of putting a powerful and creditable City Government into office. The rank and file of their organization followed them, and half a dozen plain figures tell the rest.

In 1857 the vote upon the Mayoralty stood as follows:

Tiemann	43,282
Wood	39,951

Giving a majority of 3,331 in favor of Mr. Tiemann.

In 1859 the vote is thus summed up:

Wood	30,094
Opposition	48,464

With an actual loss on his own part of nearly *ten thousand votes*, and an actual gain against him of more than *five thousand votes*, Mr. Wood is yet returned as Mayor of the City, which has thus more emphatically than ever recorded its unwillingness to repose its confidence in him, or to submit to the sway of the principles which he represents. Nothing, therefore, can be more clear than the demonstration which is afforded by yesterday's election, of our statement that Mr. Wood, if elected at all, would be elected through the indecision of his antagonists in fixing upon the particular candidate by whom he could most surely be defeated. Nearly fifty thousand voters went to the polls bent upon his defeat. Why did they fail to achieve it?

The supporters of Mr. Opdyke have been insisting, with ever-increasing vehemence for the last ten days, that there could be no manner of question as to the superior strength of the Republican candidate; and there can be little doubt, we fear, that many citizens, really desirous of doing their duty in the premises, without regard to mere party ties, suffered themselves to be unduly influenced by this confident clamor. The most conspicuous of these Republican organs, the New-York *Tribune*, yesterday published, with a special indorsement, an elaborate calculation of the probable vote of the day, in which it was set forth as "indisputable" that Mr. Opdyke must receive more than *thirty thousand votes;* and the assertion has been repeated and re-repeated in that journal day after day, throughout the canvass, that the "contest was more and more narrowing down to a trial of strength between Wood and Opdyke."

To all this wild declamation we have steadily opposed the quiet logic of facts, and we have insisted, in the single interest of the City and of good City government that, as "Mr. Havemeyer must certainly receive a much larger vote than Mr. Opdyke, and as votes cast for the latter would be virtually and practically thrown away," it was the duty of every citizen, who wished to defeat Fernando Wood, to give his hearty support to Mr. Havemeyer.

What says the event? The "thirty thousand votes" of Mr. Opdyke dwindle down to twenty-one thousand. Instead of appearing as the champion of the City in a single-handed contest with Mr. Wood, he lags far behind Mr. Havemeyer in a hopeless minority. If the figures of the *Tribune* are to be believed, this "trial of strength" has resulted in the revelation of a weakness which more than justifies all that we have said from the beginning, of the true elements in the conflict just decided. If the vote for Mr. Opdyke is to be taken as a criterion of the force of his party, "the hearts of the one million and a half of voters which hushed their beatings throughout the country," according to the *Tribune* of yesterday, "to catch the response of New-York to the slanders of the enemies of Republicanism," must begin to throb again, to-day, with emotions the reverse of agreeable. For the three or four thousand voters who might yesterday have put into power a government commanding all their confidence, had they chosen to add their strength to that of the twenty-seven thousand supporters of Mr. Havemeyer, instead of wasting it upon the impossible candidate of an enthusiastic cotemporary, we fear that we can offer them no better consolation than the thought that their chagrin will be shared by so formidable a proportion of the male population of the United States.

The Coming Mayor.

Fernando Wood has a perfect right to claim his reëlection as a signal personal triumph. It is one of the most remarkable instances we have ever known of a personal victory against overwhelming odds. It is not to be explained by the imputations of fraud at the ballot boxes—for the whole machinery of the election was in the hands of his opponents. With the entire organization of the Democratic Party, and the influence of the Custom-house, Post-office, Police force and City Government arrayed against him, Wood has carried the majority of the Party, and achieved a victory in the face of what seemed to be an irresistible combination of influences against him.

The contest is over; and the public interest now turns mainly on the question, in what spirit and under what influences Mr. Wood will enter upon the administration of public affairs. He must be aware that the mass of the community expects nothing good at his hands. His former administration inspired no confidence in the uprightness of his intentions, or the sincerity of his professed devotion to the public welfare. He resumes office under a cloud of distrust and of public apprehension. The worst possible consequences have been predicted, and will be expected, from his return to the post of Executive power. It is generally believed that his Administration will be distinguished by a complete subordination of the public interest to personal and political ambition;—that the public offices under his control will be filled by the most unscrupulous of his creatures;—that the public works will be jobbed, the public treasury plundered, and the public interests trampled remorselessly under foot, whenever his personal interests may seem to be promoted thereby.

While such a position cannot fairly be considered enviable, it is not without its advantages. When public expectation is too high, it is often a very difficult matter to meet it; but when it does not exist, any disappointment must be gratifying. Mayor Wood has only to display a very moderate amount of integrity and public spirit to astonish the public into something very like applause. He certainly has an opportunity to redeem his public reputation on easier terms, and with a smaller expenditure of effort, than any man who has occupied his place for a long time past. So far as the Times is concerned, we shall be quite as eager in looking for something in his Administration that may deserve our praise, as we have been in our endeavors to protect the City from the perils of the hazardous experiment to which it is now subjected.

It is not quite fair, perhaps, to exact from a successful opponent strict compliance with pledges to which, when he was a candidate, we attached no importance because we did not believe them in the least sincere. But Mr. Wood has volunteered the most distinct and explicit promises of good behavior:—and while the people confess themselves to have been conquered and thus wholly at his mercy, they will remind him nevertheless of the pledges he has given, and venture to suggest that he has more to gain by remembering than by throwing them aside. Though Mayor, he still represents but a minority of the people. He owes his success to the divisions of his opponents, rather than the number of his friends:—and any progress he may make towards any greater popularity, must be in the direction of an honest desire to promote the public welfare.

Southern Defences.

Gov. Gist, of South Carolina, has sent a message to the Legislature of that State, in which he deplores, in the usual strain with which we are all now so familiar, the designs of the North upon Southern peace and happiness. After drawing a most lugubrious picture of the relations of the two sections of the Union, he arrived, in spite of himself, at that point of his discourse in which a prophet of horrible evils is naturally expected to point out the means of escaping them; but here the Governor's invention fails him: "Would to God," he pathetically exclaims, "I were able to give a satisfactory answer to this momentous question and thus be the humble instrument to avert the impending danger; but I must confess my utter inability to point out the path of honor and safety in the midst of the difficulties which surround us." We are sorry for the Governor, and wish sincerely he could pluck the bays that grow for him who shall finally and effectually soothe Southern nerves, and deepen Southern slumbers. But he must console himself by remembering that, as Horace tells us, there never was a time when everybody who desired it could make a trip to Corinth, and probably never will be.

South Carolina, however, is compensated for her Governor's lack of resources, by the readiness of device manifested by her legislature. When that body met, they proceeded forthwith to dispose once more of poor John Brown, and having dispatched him, in a preamble—which, as far as badness of English can make it, is as efficient an instrument of execution as ever operated upon a malefactor—they at once set forth the remedy for Southern woes, for which Governor Gist sighed in vain. Here it is:

"That at the call of any border or other Southern State for a Convention of the Slaveholding States' the Governor of the State of South Carolina be required to appoint suitable delegates to said Convention, who are hereby authorized to pledge this State to furnish her full quota of men, and her full contribution of money for the fortification of all the necessary points on the Northern frontiers of the Slaveholding States, and the garrisoning and perpetual support of the same."

It is always ungracious to find fault with good intentions, even when the proposed means of carrying them out are plainly absurd; but in this case the means are so very absurd, that the South Carolinian Legislature must forgive us if we say so. The idea of fortifying the whole border line between the Free and Slave States in such a fashion that parties of Abolitionists, such as that which Brown headed, shall not be able to cross it, is so thoroughly ridiculous an idea, that it almost pains us to see it embodied in the resolution of an assembly of free white adults. If the South be not afflicted with incurable lunacy, it can surely be brought to see that anything it has to fear from armed Abolitionist attempts against its peace, will come not from large armies—which fortifications might possibly impede for a few days—but from small bands of from fifteen to fifty, who will enter in disguise, and only show themselves when the occasion serves. We do not say that even from this source there is anything to be apprehended; but from any other source we know there is not. The probability of the North sending down a large army to harry and lay waste, is something which any man who can read and write ought to be ashamed to discuss. The majority of the persons in this part of the country who are most strongly opposed to Slavery, are immersed in business and in professions, have wives, and houses, and lands, and are about as likely to arm and march on Virginia as to club and buy clippers, and turn pirates. Our "loose fishes," scamps and blackguards, of whom "liberating armies" are always made up, as Gen. Walker's was, for instance, who have little to do and nothing to sacrifice, are to a man intensely Pro-Slavery, and we verily believe take a more complete satisfaction in seeing the prophecies touching the descendants of Ham fulfilled, than any slave-owner in the Carolinas.

Against small parties like Brown's, we need hardly say, fortifications would be ridiculous, unless it is proposed to construct a big wall, like the great wall of China, from Richmond to St. Louis, and place Gov. Wise in charge of it. He is just the man for such a job, as we perceive he has placed "himself, all he is, and all he has" at the disposal of Virginia, for this very purpose of "saving the South!" If South Carolina will take advice coming from this quarter of the country, she will send no delegates to any such convention as is proposed, and will vote no money for "fortifications." Her best defences are to be found in courses which Gov. Gist recommends, but to which she has unhappily not been very much addicted—a strict obedience to the laws—a strict fulfilment of her obligations under the Constitution—and a stern discouragement of "gab"—pro-Slavery as well as all other. Even if she is resolved to quarrel with the North, she must remember that nothing is more necessary, before appealing to the bloody arbitrament of the sword, than to place your adversary clearly in the wrong, and yourself clearly in the right.

Above all things, let her learn to take counsel of her judgment, and not of her resentments or her fears. Let her satisfy herself that the North is really the enemy of her peace, and bent upon her destruction, before she wastes her money in fortifications and her strength in needless reproaches. Just now, like nearly all sister States of the South, she is excited by undue and groundless apprehensions,—the natural result of false reports. She believes that the entire North sympathizes with the Brown crusade, and stands ready to support a similar enterprise whenever the occasion shall arise. If she will wait a little, she will see how utterly mistaken is such an opinion.

Cutting a Hard Knot.

Mr. Hall of Nashville is undergoing a preliminary examination on the charge of murdering a rival editor, Mr. Poindexter. A person named Whitthorne, who was with Poindexter at and previous to the fray, is among the witnesses. His evidence, which we published yesterday, presents in a very strong light the ridiculous absurdity of the Southern code of honor. Poindexter peruses Hall's card when he and Whitthorne are seated at breakfast. He pronounces it "pretty tight," or "pretty severe," and declares that it renders it necessary that he "should make a demonstration." Whitthorne concurs, and they both start down the street to make it. It must be remembered that Poindexter was a man past middle life, not under the influence of youthful fire, and a grave, sober citizen; and the card which rendered "the demonstration necessary" was simply a bit of scurrilous invective such as shabby little prints in this City heap on half the respectable population five times a week, and by which no human being could be in the least damaged either in mind, body or estate.

As the two worthies walked down the street, Poindexter was absorbed in meditation. A mighty care evidently weighed upon him. He communicated it to his friend. "I am debating," says he, "for I am pestered in my own mind what I shall do with Mr. Hall when I meet him—whether I shall slap him with the open palm of my hand or with my umbrella." After some further conversation, the friends separated, leaving this momentous question still unsettled. Whitthorne met him again in the street a short time afterwards, and found him still buried in meditation, and so thoroughly absorbed in his own thoughts that he was carrying a folded umbrella under heavy rain. The same tremendous theme still occupied him. "I am at a loss," he repeats, "what to do when I shall see Mr. Hall, whether to strike him with my open palm or with the umbrella." He then passed on, pondering deeply, unable to decide between the comparative merits as an avenger of honor of the open palm and the umbrella. But his brown study was cut short by the apparition of Hall at the door of his office, who incontinently relieved the silly old man from his dilemma by shooting him dead.

In order that nobody else may hereafter be surprised in a state of mental perplexity on such a subject, we cordially recommend Southern gentlemen to hold one of their "Commercial Conventions," and solemnly decide once for all whether it be more advisable to "slap with the open palm," or "thwack with an umbrella." Honor and chivalry and buncombe alike demand that so knotty a point be no longer left *in dubio*. One's only fear is that to the many factions by which our unhappy country is rent, two more may be added, one standing up vigorously for the "open palm," and the other clinging with unshaken constancy to "the umbrella," the cotton umbrella, as the great chastiser of insults.

John Brown in Congress.

On the first day of the session of Congress, Senator Mason moved a committee of inquiry into all the circumstances of the recent affair at Harper's Ferry. Senator Trumbull, of Illinois,—a leading member of the Republican Party,—promptly assented to the propriety of such an investigation, and declared his confident belief that it would result in reëstablishing public confidence in the disapproval by the North of any violent interference with Slavery in the Southern States.

Mr. Mason has taken the proper course in this affair, and has been met in a proper spirit by Mr. Trumbull. The *émeute* itself would not deserve the formality of a public inquiry at the hands of Congress:—but the circumstances attending it, and the general belief at the South that it is countenanced and indorsed by the whole North, render it eminently proper that it should receive such attention. We trust that no opposition from any quarter will be made to the resolution. It ought to pass by a unanimous vote, and without any preliminary debate. Heated discussion, indeed, in advance of evidence, would only aggravate the evils which make the inquiry necessary. There will be a strong inclination without doubt, on the part of partisans, to rush at once into the field of crimination and recrimination which is thrown so broadly and invitingly open. But we trust the wise and discreet men of all parties in Congress will resolutely discourage all such attempts to heat the public mind and trifle with the gravest interests of the country. Let us have the committee ordered promptly and unanimously; let the President of the Senate select its members fairly and justly, from the soundest men of both parties:—let it proceed at once with its investigations, and place before Congress and the country every fact which the closest scrutiny can elicit concerning this bold but happily futile attempt to raise the black banner of servile insurrection on the soil of Virginia. The whole country can then form a clear and reliable judgment as to the character of the movement, and the responsibility which rests upon parties and politicians in connection with it.

We need not repeat our conviction that the result of such an inquiry will be to divest the affair of much of its factitious importance, and to allay the feverish excitement to which it has given rise. But if it should prove otherwise, we are equally desirous that the investigation should be made. If prominent public men were parties to that outrage upon public law and the public peace;—if donations of money and of arms were made for the purpose of helping it forward,—and if it had the countenance and support of any considerable number of people in the Northern States, let the fact be known and the responsibility placed where it belongs. We hazard little in saying that the North itself will very promptly put the seal of its reprobation upon every man who can so far forget his obligations to the Constitution and his duty to the country, as to lend the slightest countenance to a crusade which can only end in the ruin of the one, and the lasting injury and disgrace of the other.

We have assumed that the motive of the proposed inquiry is the public good,—and that it will be made in the spirit of harmony and of union, and not of sectional hatred and dissolution. There is danger that in this matter we may be over sanguine. The spirit of partisanship is so general and so potent;—sectional animosity and distrust have already, to so great an extent, poisoned the springs of public action,—that we can scarcely count upon disinterestedness and patriotism in even the gravest and most solemn proceedings of our public bodies. If this inquiry is to be pushed, for the purpose of influencing the Presidential election, it will do more harm than good. Its aim will be to feed rather than allay public excitement,—to foster partisan animosities and hatreds, and to plunge the country still more hopelessly into the heat and fever of sectional contention. This, however, is a peril from which we are never free; and we can only appeal to the patriotism and public spirit of the Senate, to save us from it.

THE DEATH OF IRVING.

Meeting of the New-York Historical Society—Resolutions in Commemoration of the Deceased—Remarks of Hon. Luther Bradish, President King, Rev. Dr. Bethune, Hon. Geo. Bancroft and Dr. J. W. Francis.

The New-York Historical Society held its regular monthly meeting last evening. After the transaction of some items of business Rev. Dr. Fischell was introduced by the President, and he then proceeded to read the paper of the evening. His subject he announced to be "The History of the Jews in America." Dr. Fischell commenced the record of his investigations from the year 1492, when, by royal edict, the Jews were banished from Spain. Following the unhappy nation from Spain to Brazil, from Brazil to the West Indies, and thence to New-Amsterdam, he gave his testimony to the joy they felt when they set foot upon a free shore. The bravery and patriotism of the Jews, in connection with the American nation, were both presented. In conclusion he read a letter from Gen. Washington to the Jews in Newport, Rhode Island, in which he (Gen. Washington) lauded their patriotism.

After the applause had subsided which greeted Dr. Fischell as he retired, Hon. Luther Bradish made the following remarks:

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Since our last meeting, death has again invaded the circle of our society, and removed from among us one of our earliest, most distinguished and most cherished members. After a long, brilliant and well-closed life, Washington Irving has gone to his final rest! Few among the current events of time have touched more profoundly the heart of the public, or moved more deeply its finer sensibilities. It was natural that this should be so. For Washington Irving was not only admired for the brilliancy of his genius and its productions, but he was beloved for his genial spirit, the amenity of his character and the beauty of his life. In his departure from among us he has left behind him, to remind us of the magnitude of our loss, not only the rich heritage of his literary works, but the benign influence and encouraging example of his own well-spent and successful life. In the universal grief at such a loss, the members of this Society deeply sympathize, but in the intimate relations of the deceased with this Society as a loved and honored associate, we have an additional and peculiar motive for grief.

It is therefore fitting and proper that the Society should, in a manner becoming the occasion and worthy of itself, signalize its high appreciation of the deceased and its own peculiar and profound grief at his loss.

To this end I trust that suitable measures may be proposed and adopted on this occasion and which I now invite.

No sooner had the President taken his seat than Chas. King, LL. D., stated that the duty of presenting resolutions commemorative of Washington Irving had been committed to him, and as it was a simple one, he would at once proceed to read them. They were as follows:

Resolved, That the New-York Historical Society has received with deep and solemn interest the intelligence of the death of our distinguished associate Washington Irving, whose glowing pen has illustrated the annals, as the beauty of his life has advanced the character, of our country and our race.

Resolved, That while mourning, as all must mourn, the loss of such a man, we acknowledge the goodness that vouchsafed to him length of days to complete his last great work; and then turning from further labors, to pass serenely, and without suffering, from mortal life to immortality.

Resolved, That this Society will celebrate the next anniversary of the birth of Washington Irving by a public Address on his Life, Character and Genius; that William Cullen Bryant be respectfully requested to prepare and deliver the Address; and that the Executive Committee make the proper arrangements for the occasion.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions, duly authenticated, be transmitted by the President of the Society, to the family of the deceased.

President King, of Columbia College, said, in presenting the resolutions:

The duty has been assigned to me, Mr. President, of offering for the consideration of the New-York Historical Society certain resolutions expressive of our feelings at the death of Washington Irving, one of our earliest, oldest and most distinguished members. There is no preface needed for the performance of such a duty, and I ask therefore at once to read the resolutions.

It is only a few short months ago that we met here to express our regrets at the decease of our then illustrious member of our society, too early snatched from us—our great historian Prescott. He was an added pang to our grief then, that in the meridian of his powers, with his work yet unaccomplished, and while we might reasonably look for continued years of honorable labors, Prescott was suddenly struck down. Now our sorrow—not less deep and sincere—is yet soothed by the reflection that Irving was graciously permitted to fulfil his work; that his beautiful life was prolonged into genial old age, with heart and affections still fresh, with judgment matured, and with faculties to complete the crowning glory of his literary labor—the biography of Washington. We cannot see so bright a life go out without mourning; yet we are consoled as by the dying sunset of a glorious day, that his whole life, with the exception of the period passed in Europe, was spent in the City and vicinity. Mr. Irving was eminently a New-Yorker, and fond of being so regarded; yet he was universal and catholic in his sympathies; and well was that largeness of sympathy repaid to him, for where are not his friends and admirers?

To those of us who knew him in early youth—we are few and far between now, who did thus know him—his personal character is so identified with his literary character, that we might well distrust our judgment of his works from attachment to his person; but still the united voice of Europe and America confirms the most favorable judgment. He has written much, and on varied and widely different subjects, but in all, well. In his great biographies, careful in investigation, truthful in statement, impartial in deciding, and always aiming to be right, he wins the confidence of his readers by his honesty, quite as much as their admiration by his pure, polished, transparent style. In his various essays and fancy sketches, we find the same genial temper, quaint imaginings, delicate humor, and stainless purity, which characterized the man. Never, indeed, was author so completely *daguerreotyped* in the sunlight of his own genius as Washington Irving. He stands revealed in all the lineaments of his moral nature by the brightness of his own flashing pen. And as those who knew him best cannot, in all their intercourse, recall a word or act of his that could offend the most sensitive delicacy, so no cheek ever felt a blush of distress at any line or sentiment he ever wrote.

Of such a life, Mr. President, and such literary labors, it seems meet and fitting altogether that his associates in this Society, should make honorable record, as well in affectionate testimony of their own high regard, as for the edification of those who shall come after us to profit by such an example.

And it is most fortunate—shall I err in saying Providential?—that the close of such a life should be beautiful and serene as at its course, that he should pass from life to death without a struggle, a murmur, or a sigh; and that his obsequies should constitute the most remarkable incident known in the record of any private man. Truly the heavens that smiled propitious on his life, smiled, too, propitious on his grave. On one of the loveliest days of our loveliest season, which our Longfellow tells us is called by the pious Acadian peasants, *the Summer of all Saints*, our friend was borne to his rest, followed by thousands from city and from country, the long procession wending its way amid quite distance, of admiration, of regret—all business suspended, all hearts intent upon the one common sorrow, and among crowds whose his pen has immortalized, slowly, slowly and sadly they went, as the great sun sinks to its rest, "looking with eyes of love through the golden" vapors around him, upon that grave which was just about to close upon all that was mortal of our friend.

It is a "Washington Irving day," was an exclamation from many lips—a day in its beauty, calmness and loveliness, akin to his life and labors; and turning from that hill-side where he was laid to his rest, to gaze upon the enchanting panorama around, and to mark the demeanor of the thronging multitudes as they separated on their respective paths, it was impossible not to feel with all the joy of grief that our dead had been fittingly and worthily honored.

Mr. President, I add no more, and simply move the adoption of the resolutions.

Rev. Dr. Bethune, upon being called upon by Mr. Bradish, said that he arose at the instance of an authority which he would never willingly disobey, to second the resolutions. He wished it to be understood that he did not deem himself a fit person to assume such a charge, as he had never been brought into close personal intimacy with Mr. Irving. Aside from the intrinsic beauties of Irving's writings, he considered their great excellence to be their moral worth. After enlarging somewhat upon this topic he concluded as follows: Look upon the *Life of Washington*, and you will see that Washington Irving was, if he chose to be, as strong as he was gentle. Let us honor his memory by following his example. If we cannot imitate the beauty of his power,—for it is not given to every one to be great, to instruct all, as master—let us, each in his sphere, show in his life that he has not read in vain the lessons of that beautiful teacher, who, though dead, yet speaketh. [Applause.]

REMARKS OF MR. GEORGE BANCROFT.

Memory cherishes the lovely qualities and beautiful career of our friend who has just ceased to be mortal; but words are wanting to portray his genius and his virtues. No American since Washington has taken with him to the grave the undivided affection of the American people like Irving. And it is right that it should be so. He came into the world just as a treaty with England gave our Republic a recognized existence among the nations; and he was lulled in his cradle by the pleasant songs of returning peace. The first great solemnity that he gazed upon in his childhood was the inauguration of our Constitution; so that the early life of him who was called to take the foremost part in creating an American literature, was bathed in the purest dews of our country's morning. As he grew up his genial humor was nursed by the traditions and inspirations of his own native State; he opened his heart to all the pleasant influences that surrounded him; he made himself one with Nature as she reveals herself in her glory along the Hudson; and when he was scarce six and twenty years old he had written what the world will not suffer to be forgotten.

Thus far his literary activity had been the outgoing of the joyousness of youth; his mind was to be ripened, his character to be matured, his rightful career to be made plain by the trials of affliction. He had loved and been beloved; and he watched, to use his own words, "beauty and innocence languish into the tomb." The being was departed whom he had loved as he never again was to love in this world, who had loved him as he was never again to be loved; and the gladsome humor that marked his entrance into life had become, not subdued, but tinged by a sweet-souled melancholy, and a large and more earnest sympathy with his kind. Now, when he stood midway in the path of human life, of a sudden his outward fortune was swept away and disappeared, and he was left in possession of nothing but his own mind. Blessed adversity! that opened to him the treasures which lay heaped up within his soul. Sorrow and misfortune only brought out in its brightness the purity of his nature, and were but as clouds that reflect the sunshine in a thousand hues.

In a foreign land, alone, impoverished, bereaved, he was so good and true, we might also say angels ministered to him. He looked with serene wisdom upon the angry waves that threatened him, and they passed under him without harm.

The career of letters now claimed him for its service. He had not been deeply read in books; but his mind was richly stored with images of beauty and primal truths, and he knew nature by heart. The English language, which better than any other can express the sincerity of affection, the delicacy of sentiment, the freshness of rural scenes, spread out its boundless wealth as his own; and at that period of what he himself calls "his troubled life," he conquered for himself fame and good will wherever that language is spoken.

It was at this period of his life that, during a Summer at Paris, I formed with him that relation of friendly intimacy which grew in strength to the last. Time has in a measure effaced the relative difference of our years, but then he was almost twice as old as I. As we roamed together over the fields round Paris, many an earnest, and noble, and encouraging word fell from him for my behalf; and sometimes he would speak to me of his own occupations. How he proceeded with descriptions, I cannot say; but I found that where he gave expression to feeling, he would write continuously, pouring out as it were at one gush all he intended to give forth. One evening, after we had been many hours together, he took me to his room and read to me what he had written at one sitting, without pause, under one inspiration, and almost without interlineation or erasure.

I remember it to this day: It was his *St. Mark's Eve*, from the words "I am now alone in my chamber," to the end. He that studies such passages closely will find confessions of Irving's own inward experience and affections.

As an historian, Irving stands in the front rank. His life of Columbus has all kinds of merit—research, critical judgment, interest in the narrative, picturesque description and golden style; exquisite in the melody of its cadences and its choice of words. His life of Washington, which is still dear to the American people, is a marvel. No one has so painted the Father of his Country to the life; modestly disclaiming great extent of original research, he has yet added much that was not known before. But what distinguishes him is the grace and facility of his movement. He writes American history, as it were, by the aid of special endowments; he takes with him a candor that never fails; a clear, impartial judgment, and an unrivalled keenness of insight into character. He may err in minor details, but never in the general effect. No one has drawn so true, and touching, and vivid a picture of Washington in his retirement as Irving, who published it while suffering from prostration of the nerves, a depression of spirits, and that attack of asthma which harassed him to the last.

Nor let it be forgotten that Irving is a native of our own New-York. Like Chaucer, and Milton, and Pope, and Gray, his birthplace was in the heart of a city. Among the Greeks, when a victor returned from the Olympian games, the citizens of his own home esteemed his prizes their own, went out to welcome his return, and would even break down the walls to receive him in greater triumph. Our Irving has wrestled in the game of life and came off the conqueror; he has gone to his long home; on the mildest of Winter days we have surrounded him with flowers and laid him among his kindred, and his spirit in its flight has been borne upward on the affections of countless multitudes. Now, what shall we do here to mark for him our veneration and love? He gave to this City of merchants fame throughout the world of letters. Will not, then, the merchants of New-York raise to his memory a statue of purest marble? It would be the payment of a debt to his fame, a just tribute to his virtues, a lesson to the rising generations. Fathers might then take their sons to gaze on his lineaments, and say, "There is the man who during more than fifty years employed his pen as none other could have done, and in all that time never wrote one word that was tainted by skepticism, nor one line that was not as chaste and pure as the violets of Spring."

Dr. Francis arose, just as the meeting was about to adjourn, and related some of his experience with Irving, when they attended school together in John-street. He hoped that this City would erect a statue of Washington Irving at no late day.

The resolutions were then carried, and the Society adjourned.

Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

A CATTLE TRAIN OFF THE TRACK—FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS DAMAGE.

As the extra cattle train which left Albany Monday evening, was passing over the two-mile bridge near Sing Sing, about 12¾ o'clock yesterday morning, an axle of one of the cars broke. The train was under such headway that before it could be stopped the engine and two or three of the cars had passed the bridge in safety. By the sudden breaking of the coupling four or five cars were badly damaged by being thrown from the track, while those which remained upon it were some of them more or less injured. Some of the cattle were killed, and others so seriously maimed that it was found necessary to kill them. Fortunately no person was injured.

Workmen were immediately employed in repairing the bridge, which was broken in several places. Passengers by the early trains yesterday were under the necessity of changing cars at the bridge, but it was hoped that the repairs would be so far completed yesterday as to allow the night express to pass in safety. The ent

THE OCTOBER-FEST AT MUNICH.

Character of the Festivity—Street Scenes—Costumes—Picture of a Dachauer Belle—Distribution of Prizes—Races—Court Manners—Hart's Statue of Henry Clay—The Wine Harvest in Heidelberg.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

HEIDELBERG, Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1859.

I have just returned from Munich, where it was my good fortune to be present at the celebration of the "October-Fest," during the first week of the present month. As this great national festivity presents, more than any other annual occurrence, the peculiarities of the Bavarian "country people," I think some account of the sights and scenes in Munich, at the time I speak of, may not be uninteresting to your readers.

Munich, in later times, has won a reputation for fine streets and public buildings which she certainly deserves. But, fifty-one weeks out of the year her broad avenues and great squares have a deserted appearance, which their grandeur only heightens. The old part of the town is crowded enough, but the splendid new Ludwig and Maximilian streets—to say nothing of a hundred residence-streets, need a crowd to do them justice. This one week of the year, when the October Fest begins, is the time to see Munich in her outward glory. Many of the galleries of art and palaces are closed—the real, intellectual Munich vanishes, but the people surge to and fro in the city; and the picture gallery one may find in a mass of peasantry, no Royal Pinakothek can equal.

"The month of October," says the *Münchener Punsch*, "is the tenth of the year, and derives its name from the *October-Fest*, which has always been held on the first of the month, at Munich, on the Theresien-meadow, from which the good Queen THERESE took her name!" (That's German wit!)

That life which consists in beer, and music, and People's Theatre, was at its zenith of merriment and carelessness. The *cafés* and beer-gardens were crowded to suffocation, the theatres put forth their most attractive performances, music and dancing echoed, every night, from a thousand halls—continual ringing of bells and blowing of whistles announced the new arrivals at the railway station, where immense excursion trains, with their double or triple teams of locomotives, discharged from hour to hour their countless packages of living freight. Nor is this figure overstrained. A Bavarian peasant, especially a woman, in holiday dress, looks more like a stupendous bundle than anything else.

Come with me a moment, through the street that goes to what we would call the "Fair-grounds." The sidewalk and the middle of the street too, for that matter, are alive with pedestrians. Sturdy old up-country farmers, in their big russet boots, reaching to the knee, and their velveteen breeches and short jackets, ornamented up and down the front with double rows of shiny silver florins for buttons. Their waistcoats are equally resplendent in half-florins, stuck on wherever there is a square inch as a shadow of excuse. The coins are put so close together that they must be quite useless; and indeed I never was able to detect any buttonholes to match them. What a harvest for a pickpocket! An active, enterprising young man might reap a fortune with a penknife, by cutting off the buttons of these unsuspecting, big-booted *bauers*. And yet—beware, active and enterprising youth! There are stout arms there that would terribly do the threshing if they caught the culprit. How carelessly those old chaps spend their kreutzers, with an air of royal prodigality, as though they were scattering gold. They have come to town for the great annual "swell," and inside of certain discreet limits, will spend like princes. They ride in the city hacks (at ten cents for every quarter-hour) as proudly as the king in his state-coach, (which isn't, to tell the truth, much better looking,) and bow to the acquaintances that make way for them as they pass, with a good-natured condescension much more truly regal than the laborious oscillation of his Majesty himself.

There goes a "Dachauer belle!" Her stockings are light blue, printed with black tigers, and visible nearly to the knee. Her head-dress ascends to a point about six inches above her crown, and is surmounted by a gilt plate, from beneath which escapes two long, broad ribbons, that reach, when the wind doesn't blow, down to her waist. "Down to her waist" is no great distance, for her jacket can hardly be more than three or four inches long, and her skirts begin just under her arms. She is stuffed out at the shoulders till her arms at that point are six inches thick, and taper down to the waist. The fullness of her bosom is augmented in the same manner, and its charms increased by the gold and crimson vest which shows itself under her jacket. But the skirt is the culminating ornament of this as of all truly fashionable costumes at the present day. O, crinoline! thou miserable delusion and hollow seeming! Wither into the space which thy real substance and weight entitle thee! Wither and vanish, thou sham; for lo! thou standest in the presence of a Dachauer belle; and a Dachauer belle is a great reality! Imagine, O ye that wear the "Patent Invisible," or the "Patent Indestructible," or the "Patent Gossamer,"—imagine the heaviest broadcloth, folded in immense plaits, after the manner of a shut fan, and being made into a skirt, completely filling the space from its outermost circumference to the blue tiger-stockings! *Fifty* yards of broadcloth in one petticoat!! In spite of the great diameter at the bottom, these skirts are so *bustled* as to be of the same size above as below, or nearly so. They are of dark cloth, except beneath, where the edges of the numerous folds are dyed in the brightest yellow and red. When one of these unwieldly females is actually in a hurry, (as I have seen them at the railway, when there wasn't the least need for it,) and undertakes to run, the sudden display of gorgeous colors is quite startling.

These Dachauer belles are so named from their residence, Dachau, a village in Bavaria. They wear these heavy skirts after their eighth year, and I am told that, for the first two years their shoulders are quite sore with the weight, (which, of course, is not borne by the waist alone,) but that after this period they become perfectly callous and insensible. Like the Dutch beauties of olden time, they signify by their weight of this garment their wealth and standing. An heiress is ranked according to her calibre, like a cannon—she is a twelve, or twenty-four, or forty-eight pounder.

The Munich head-dress is very neat and pretty. Old King LUDWIG showed his taste in patronizing it, and securing its preservation, in spite of the innovations of modern fashion. It is universally worn by the common people, and consists of a small gilt or silver cap, which just covers the knot of back hair, and terminates in two short ends of the same material. Ribbons, rosettes and flyers, of all kinds, are lacking. This head-dress is said to be quite expensive, and is preserved and handed down in their families as a hereditary ornament. In other respects the Muncheners have no characteristic costume.

I make no apology for having lingered over these matters. In truth, the October-Fest has its great attraction to the stranger, in the curious sorts and immense numbers of people it brings together. On the Theresien Wiese itself, the exercises were similar in nature to those which every county Fair among us can present.

The great occasion was Sunday afternoon, the 2d of October, at which time the King in person delivered the prizes to the successful competitors There were between eighty and a hundred thousand people present, and the *tout ensemble* of crowds and flying banners, with the gigantic bronze Bavaria standing above all, in such calm impartial dignity, and holding the wreath of triumph to her successful sons, was truly imposing. The pavilion erected for the purpose was crowded with the beauty and valor of the Bavarian Court. Pompous old officers went round bowing to one another, and carrying on the whole business of Court etiquette, precisely as though they were not the objects of admiration and pity to a hundred thousand eyes. It was like being invisible at a Grand Reception to look at them, and served to satisfy, in our minds, a thousand questions as to "How they did the thing at Court?"

The King was quite inferior in splendor of appearance to some of his footmen, who were, to an uninitiated eye, the most gorgeous heroes of the day. The Queen, who is really pretty, appeared to great advantage, in a very light dress, white shawl, and white bonnet with blue trimmings—the colors of Bavaria. After His Majesty had been the rounds of the diplomats, who stood in a row, and received each a half dozen words, accurately counted and pleasantly spoken, the ceremonies of delivering the prizes commenced. First came the horses, led by their triumphant owners before the Pavilion, when the King, (through the Royal Chamberlain, or some such go-between,) bestowed the prizes, which consisted of blue silk flags, hung with festoons of ducats or florins, and accompanied sometimes with diplomas or medals. The old, rough peasants doffed their quaint hats, and pulled their forelocks, in token of awe and gratitude; and then marched off with their horses and banners, to the flourish of trumpets, happier and prouder, no doubt, than the monarch who had made them so. The display of horses was fine, but not more so than at an ordinary State Fair with us. Bulls and cows followed. It was very amusing to see the mountain Sennerins, or shepherdesses, leading their fat cows and so proud of their triumph. One cow became quite restless under the music which announced her approach, and could not be brought into quiet till her mistress soundly *boxed her ears*, to the great amusement of the spectators.

A procession now approached, led by trumpeters in heraldic costume, and consisting of the horses who were to run for the prizes, the little jockeys who were to ride them, and a score of pages, all in middle-age dress, bearing the banners which should reward the victors. The boy-jockeys, all dressed in the same style, with tight breeches and top-boots, but wearing jackets of favors of different colors, that they might be more easily distinguished, made their bow to the King, and mounted, riding without saddles. The running was not exciting nor particularly swift. The winning horse made 4.64 English miles in 10m. 15s

After which, in the strictest succession of etiquette, the grandees departed in their carriages and the common people followed. The next day was the shooting. The marksmen who intended to compete marched to the ground in procession, when the trial was formally begun. The principal test was shooting at a great artificial eagle, on the top of a high pole. Whoever shot away the ring which the eagle held in his beak should receive the first prize. The second prize fell to the one who took off the crown on the eagle's head. And the other rewards were given at the rate of so much an ounce for the quantity of wood and feathers knocked away by the shot. Before I left Munich one had succeeded in obtaining ten pounds, another seven; but the ring and crown were as yet untouched. The shooting lasts until the whole bird has fallen bit by bit, and this forms the principal excitement for the whole week. But many of the country people return after the giving of the prizes, and the first day of the shooting; the train on which I left Munich consisted of *ninety-seven* crowded cars.

The picture galleries of the King were open to the public during the Fest, but the glyptothek and the palace were closed. Peasants can be trusted to let pictures alone, but country curiosity couldn't keep its fingers off furniture or sculpture.

The old King, LOUIS, so beloved by the people, did not appear on the great occasion. I suppose the contrast between his popularity and his son's lack of it, which the people are not slow to make plain, renders it unpleasant for them to appear in public together. MAX was received without shouting or demonstrations of any kind. Many did not take off their hats as he passed, though he bowed, right and left, with praiseworthy courtesy.

HART's new statue of HENRY CLAY, modeled in Rome, and cast by MULLER, at Munich, to be erected in New-Orleans, is just finished, and was exhibited at the Bronze Foundry. I can't say it is remarkably fine. The likeness is striking, but coarse: you see HENRY CLAY's nose, and mouth, and hair—but not his soul. There is no attempt at drapery. The orator stands, rather stiffly and awkwardly, in an old-fashioned clumsy dress-coat and regular heavy Kentucky shoes, with (apparently) leather strings. All this will better suit our taste, who like plainness and bluntness in such things, than it does the people of Munich. I was amused at the comments I heard in the crowd about it. "Ay, one can see it is an American," said a German lady to her companion, "he has such a big mouth."

This statue certainly shows to disadvantage by the models of CRAWFORD'S, "Patrick Henry," "Jefferson" and "Mason," and his equestrian "Washington," all of which are carefully preserved at the foundry here, to the delight of all visitors, whether Americans or Europeans.

Escaping from all the jollity and noise in Munich, I found new rejoicings in Heidelberg. The wine harvest is just over. The vineyards are empty now; but for a week they have been crowded with weary laborers, who sang as they worked; while on the hills all the little boys of the region, permitted these seven days to fire their rickety pistols in peace, made the air resound with their explosive joy. The wine is said to be as good this year as last; but the yield is only half as great. Nevertheless, the harvest-rejoicings are as lively as ever, and Heaven seems to have released our town from its old reputation, for the nonce; the weather is "settled clear"—without rain. "If it would only last three more days," says the people, "till our Fair begins!" The greatest of the two animal Fairs comes off next week and the week after. But the October-Fest has spoiled my taste for "less extensive pompious!" R. W. R.

Message of the Governor of Missouri.

INFLUENCE OF RAILROADS ON THE VALUE OF PROPERTY—ILLUSTRATIONS FROM THE GROWTH OF NEW-YORK.

Gov. STEWART, of Missouri, in his annual Message, argues strongly in favor of the extension of Railroads through the State. In support of the position he assumes, he cites the experience of this State as an example of the influence of Railroads in increasing the value of property. The following table is introduced:

ASSESSED VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FROM 1815 TO 1856.

Date.	Amount.	Remarks.
1815..	$80,636,012	Peace with Great Britain.
1816..	82,074,201	
1817..	78,895,725	
1818..	80,245,091	
1819..	70,113,061	
1820..	69,530,753	
1821..	68,282,070	
1822..	71,289,144	
1823..	70,940,820	
1824..	83,075,676	
1825..	100,160,046	Erie Canal opened throughout.
1826..	107,477,780	
1827..	112,211,926	
1828..	114,019,533	
1829..	112,516,026	
1830..	126,288,518	
1831..	130,280,214	
1832..	146,302,618	Ohio Canal completed to Ohio River
1833..	166,495,187	
1834..	186,548,511	
1835..	218,723,703	
1836..	309,501,920	
1837..	263,747,350	
1838..	264,252,941	
1839..	266,789,200	
1840..	252,843,163	Western Railroad of Massachusetts completed—diverting trade from New-York.
1841..	251,777,748	
1842..	237,806,901	
1843..	227,997,091	New-York Central Railroad completed to Buffalo—connecting Boston with Lake Erie.
1844..	235,960,047	
1845..	239,938,318	
1846..	244,952,505	
1847..	247,152,306	
1848..	254,192,027	
1849..	256,217,093	
1850..	286,085,416	Hudson River Railroad completed.
1851..	320,108,358	New-York and Erie Railroad completed.
1852..	351,706,796	
1853..	413,631,443	In addition to the two roads above named, 1,041 miles of railroad were completed in the years 1850 to 1855 inclusive.
1854..	462,021,737	
1855..	486,998,178	
1856..	511,746,491	

It will be seen, upon inspection, that no advance was made on the assessments from 1815 to 1823, (during which time New-York had no internal improvements,) but that, on the contrary, they decrease in these eight years $11,000,000. In 1824 a considerable part of the Erie Canal was in operation, and the assessments advanced $12,000,000. In 1825 the Erie Canal was completed, and they increased $18,000,000 more. They then advanced at the average rate of about $6,000,000 per annum until 1832, when the completion of the Ohio Canal, which extended the influence of New-York to the Ohio Valley, caused the assessments to rise, for three years, at the rate of $24,000,000 per annum; while, in the next year, 1836, they rose to the almost incredible amount of $90,000,000. This was, however, an excessive and unwholesome growth, and the terrible financial crisis which followed, together with the great fire which destroyed such an immense amount of property, and not only arrested the advance, but put back the dial of prosperity for a time, so that in 1840 the assessments had fallen $57,000,000 below those of 1836; being less than $253,000,000, though still $106,000,000 more than in the year the Ohio Canal was completed. In the following year the Western Road was completed to Albany, connecting there with the Erie Canal, and in 1843 that road, now known as the New-York Central, was extended to Buffalo. The New-York assessments consequently fell to less than $228,000,000, a lower point than they had touched since 1835—eight years before.

But New-York, now seeing the advantages accruing to other points from direct railroad communication, in the increase of commerce and the enhanced value of property, became thoroughly aroused to the importance of a railroad system centering in that City, and commenced the Hudson River Railroad, revived the New-York and Erie, which had been suspended, and begun the construction of numerous other works of minor importance. Upon the completion of the first of these, in 1850, the assessments rose $30,000,000, and with the opening of the second in the following year, $34,000,000 more; and since that time with similar gigantic strides, that great City has marched onward without faltering. Ten hundred and forty miles of railroad, besides the two named, were opened to public use in the State of New-York from 1850 to 1855, inclusive, all tributary to the great metropolis. No prophet is required to predict her future, for she holds her destiny in her own strong grasp; and the truth-telling figures above given indicate the nature of the foundations upon which her prosperity is based. No man who examines them without prejudice can doubt that it is the railroads and canals which bring the wealth of an empire to her doors.

The City of New-York in 1696 had a population of 4,300, which was about the same that St. Louis had in 1820. It took the first about 130 years to attain a population of 180,000, which St. Louis has reached in 39 years. In the past eight years the assessments in St. Louis have increased from $30,000,000 to $96,000,000, being now $3,000,000 more than those of New-York in 1824, the year before the Erie canal was opened throughout. With the completion of the carefully planned works which constitute the Missouri system of internal improvements, and their inevitable and almost illimitable extension into our sister States and Territories, a similar result to that which New-York experience has foreshadowed will, in due time, become a part of our own history. St. Louis, by her geographical and commercial position, must be the distributing and manufacturing centre of the great West—*the Central Empire City*—the real metropolis of a region whose agricultural and mineral resources are almost boundless in extent and richness.

Swimming for Women.

THE SWIMMING-SCHOOL AT PARIS.

As many parents are wishing to know how girls can be taught the use of their limbs in the water, it may be interesting to them to hear how the art is taught at Paris. The water is that of the Seine. This is the least agreeable circumstance in the case, as the water of the Seine is quite as unfragrant in the Summer months as that of the Thames. Whether it is purified on entering the baths, I do not know. Let us hope it is. The bath is moored in the river, and the space occupied by water is 120 feet in length; a course long enough to afford room for all the exercises connected with swimming. A wooden platform, three or four feet under water, reaches to about the middle of the width of the bath; and this is for the use of children, and mere bathers who do not swim. The other half is of a considerable depth in the middle, admitting of practice in genuine diving. The dress is excellent for the purpose. It is made of a light woolen fabric, which does not absorb much water. The trowsers are loose, and fastened at the ankles. The upper dress, also loose, extends to the knee, and is belted round the waist, and closed at the neck. It is just as decent a dress as English ladies used to wear when Bath was called "The Bath," and when wigged gentlemen and powdered ladies used to wade about in full trim, and chat in the water. The first step in the process of teaching is to make the pupils uuderstand how to keep on the surface, and how to sink to the bottom. Most people know that to spread out the limbs is to float, and to double ones'self up is to sink; but it is not everybody who knows that the quickest way of going to the bottom is to raise the arms above the head. This is precisely what women do when they fall out of a boat, or find themselves overboard in a shipwreck. Up go their arms in their terror; and down they go to the bottom like a shot. This is the action used by divers, who want to reach that point by the shortest way. From the ceiling of the Paris bath hangs a rope, which travels along on a sort of crane. Where this rope touches the water a broad belt is attached to it. The belt is fastened easily about the pupil's waist, supporting her in the water, and leaving her at liberty to learn the action of the limbs in swimming. She is made perfect in these, and must then try her powers without support. To render her safe and preclude fear, the instructor (who is a master and not a mistress) walks along the edge, just before her, holding a pole within her reach, which she can grasp in an instant, if fatigued or alarmed. It does not follow that we must have swimming-masters in England. The art is taught all along the rivers of Germany, and invariably by women in the women's baths. In that case the dress is less elaborate, and there is more freedom and simplicity in the practice. It is a remarkable sight when the master is followed by 10 or 20 pupils, his pole reminding one of the magnet which brings swans or fishes to the bread in a basin of water, in the old-fashioned toy which astonishes children. The second pupil has a hand on the shoulder of the first, and swims with the other three limbs; the third on the shoulder of the second; and so on, looking like a shoal of mermaids. When so thoroughly at ease to amuse themselves for a long time in the water, the ladies sometimes grow hungry; and then is seen another remarkable sight, not quite so pretty. They rush from the bath to a confectioner's shop, which opens upon it, and may be seen presently swimming with one hand, and with the other eating their lunch, completely at ease. After learning the art in fresh water, it is mighty easy to swim in the sea, from the density of the water, and scarcely possible to sink. A woman who knows how to float is safe for many hours in the sea, as far as keeping on the surface is concerned. Among breakers or sharks, or in extreme cold, the peril is not of drowning simply. The simple peril of drowning might be reduced to something very small if everybody could swim.—[*Once a Week.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A FORMER SLAVE ATTEMPTING TO PURCHASE THE FREEDOM OF HIS BROTHER.—Rev. JEREMIAH BOWMAN, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, from Cincinnati, is now in this City. He was formerly a slave in Tennessee, and having become converted, exerted such an influence over his master's family, that several of its members were also converted. These circumstances induced "Jerry's" possessors to allow him to purchase his liberty for $800. He was enabled to raise this sum sooner than others could have done, inasmuch as he had become skilled in bricklaying. Mr. BOWMAN has been preaching in the different churches in Brooklyn and in this City, endeavoring to collect money enaugh to purchase the freedom of his brother, who is still enslaved in Tennessee. He has the promise of his brother's master that his freedom shall be given him if he succeeds in raising a certain sum during the present year. As Mr. BOWMAN is indorsed by the proper authorities of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Cincinnati, there can be no doubt about his being a proper object for the exercise of benevolence.

THE FOG.—The fog which prevailed throughout yesterday became quite dense toward evening, particularly upon the rivers, and seriously interfered with the movements of the ferry boats. The usual precautions of sounding, steam-whistles, and tolling bells, were necessary to guide the pilots to their slips, and to avoid collision. No serious accident occurred. The wind being from the Eastward, and the fog dense upon the bay, few sailing vessels left the port.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—JAMES WAIT, a hand on board the canal-boat *Merry*, lying at the foot of Warren-street, was awakened about 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning, by the cries of a man who was struggling in the water. His attempts to rescue him were unavailing. Subsequently the body was recovered, and an inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER. The deceased, who was apparently a seaman, about 30 years of age, was not identified, and no evidence was elicited as to how he got into the water.

EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.—There will be a repetition of MARSH & HAYES' exhibition of photographic views this evening, at Cooper Institute.

Police Reports.

A MARTYR TO HIS SENTIMENTS.

On Monday evening, Frederick Schmentze and Charles Metzinger entered the grocery store, at the corner of Delancy and Mangin streets, and began discussing politics with the proprietor. Presently one Gerry Cook, a disreputable character, came into the store, and overhearing Metzinger make a disparaging remark with reference to Fernando Wood, he pulled off his coat and dared him to fight. Metzinger declined the invitation, whereupon Cook seized a butcher's cleaver and aimed a blow at his head. In attempting to ward off the stroke, the arteries and veins of Metzinger's right wrist were severed. Cook was arrested before he accomplished further violence, and Metzinger was removed to the Station-house, where his wounds were finally dressed—not, however, until his life had been greatly jeopardized from hemorrhage. Cook was committed to prison by Justice STEERS to answer for the assault.

STEALING WATER-PIPE.

Mr. John Clear on Monday night detected Lawrence Reilly and Thomas McAller, two boys, in the act of stealing $300 worth of lead pipe from the house No. 1 West Thirty-eighth street, which he is building. It was discovered that they had entered by forcing the basement door. Mr. Clear succeeded in arresting the lads, and Justice KELLY committed them to answer a charge of burglary.

Justice to Patrick Fitzgerald.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1859.

In reading your valuable paper of the 6th inst., I saw a report, under the head of "Police Reports," of a robbery in Greenwich-street, in which my name is coupled with that of a prostitute named Bridget McGuire, with having robbed a man named David Still of $200 in bank bills. I would say, in behalf of myself, that it is an error. The affair happened in the street, and not in the house, and I was a *witness*, instead of an *accomplice*, of the deed, and caused the woman's arrest. By inserting the above, you will much oblige, yours, &c.

PATRICK FITZGERALD.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY COURSE OF LECTURES.—The regular weekly lecture before the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association, was delivered in the Athenæum last evening by Col. EDWARD G. PARKER, of Boston. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, the house was well filled. The lecturer, taking for his subject JOHN HANCOCK, glanced at his whole life, though boyhood and manhood to the time of his death, referring particularly to matters illustrative of his sincere patriotism, and the difficulties that surrounded him. He prefaced his remarks with a reference to the residence of HANCOCK, on Beacon-street. It brings into the heart of Boston, said he, the age of the Revolution, and stands the grave, solid, voiceless orator of the port. The lecture was interesting, and the speaker was frequently applauded.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education was held last evening, and a large amount of business was transacted. Permission was given to a Committee to make arrangements for the annual examination of the Normal School and to provide for diplomas for the graduates. The Finance Committee made a report, complaining of the large quantity of gas used in the evening Schools. The Evening School Committee was charged with the duty of seeing that for the future greater economy is exercised, and directing that the meters be removed at the close of the season, "in order that the Board may not be compelled in future to pay for more gas than is necessary." Mr. BULKLEY, the City Superintendent, handed in a communication, recommending that the Roman Catholic Asylum (there claiming a portion of the public school money) should be subject to the same general rules and regulations as the other schools in the City. The report was adopted. A resolution was also adopted, appointing a special Committee with power to settle all outstauding difficulties relative to the claims of Orphan Asylums upon Public School money. The Board then adjourned for one month.

SUICIDE.—THOMAS CARROLL, tailor, of New-Yok, committed suicide in the cells of the Third Precinct Station-house, Monday night, by hanging himself. He crossed from New-York on one of the South Ferry boats on Monday, and attempted to jump overboard, but was restrained, and upon the arrival of the boat in Brooklyn, was delivered to a policeman, on the supposition that he was insane. After being committed to a cell, it appears that he made a cord out of his shirt and with it hung himself. Coroner HORTIN hele an inquest.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Several attempts were made on Monday evening to pass counterfeit $5 bills on the Freehold Banking Company, New-Jersey, but without success. An officer attempted to arrest one of the parties engaged in the business, but, after a struggle, he escaped.

LOSS BY FIRE.—The whole loss by fire during the month of November was less than $2,000.

Perfect Purgative Pills.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS,

Composed of mere medicinal properties from plants, roots, herbs, gums, and balsams, never before used as medicines.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS,

Are a purgative vegetable substitute for calomel, mercury and their kindred mineral poisons.

THEIR QUICK OPERATION.

In fifteen minutes after a dose of Radway's Regulating Pills are taken, no matter what may be the character of the disease, the malady will be arrested in its progress, and the patient will find immediate relief, and in from four to six hours an evacuation of the bowels will follow; a few doses will radically expel from the body all diseased and foul humors. They search out and expel all deep-seated humors and morbid deposits from the blood, skin, joints, liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels; they purge from the system all unclean and unhealthy humors, restoring a healthful regularity of action to every organ in the system. We have not space in this advertisement to enumerate all the diseases and complaints which a dose or two of these Pills will so quickly cure, but will state that in all cases where it is desirable to produce an evacuation of the bowels, or to keep the bowels regular, or to restore the Liver, Heart and Kidneys to a healthy action, and to equalize the circulation of the blood, these desideratums will be quickly attained by a dose or two of Radway's Regulating Pills.

THEIR GREAT SUPERIORITY TO OTHER PILLS.

RADWAY'S REGULATNG PILLS are more powerful and thorough in their operation. Yet they do not occasion the griping pains, weakness and debility which follow an ordinary dose of other pills; from two to four of Radway's Pills will produce a more thorough and effectual discharge from the bowels, in from four to six hours, than six to ten of any other purgative or cathartic pill known to the world; and the evacuations occasioned by Radway's Pills will be healthy, natural and pleasant.

In cases of Inflammation of the Bowels, Bilious Colic, Fevers of all kinds, Headaches, Inflammation of the Bladder or Kidneys, Apoplexy, Congestion of the Brain, relief in all cases is afforded in *fifteen* minutes after a dose of Radway's Pills are taken, and a cure effected in from four to six hours. We have never known a patient to die with any inflammatory or bilious disorder after taking a dose of Radway's Regulating Pills.

NO WEAKNESS, NO SICKNESS AT STOMACH, NO GRIPING PAINS, follow their use.

In all cases of FEVERS, CONGESTIONS, INFLAMMATIONS, INFLUENZA, COLDS, COUGHS, HEADACHES, DISORDERED STOMACH, LIVER, and HEART COMPLAINTS, relief from these difficulties is experienced *in fifteen minutes after a dose of the Pills are taken. They arrest the progress of the disease before an operation takes place*, and in all cases *an evacuation from the bowels will follow in from four to six hours.*

where a brisk operation is required, such as
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
BILIOUS FEVER,
INFLUENZA,
CONGESTION OF THE LIVER OR LUNGS,
REMITTENT OR INTERMITTENT FEVER,
NEURALGIA, TIC DOULOUREUX—
FOUR TO SIX OF RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS will immediately break up the disease, and expel the offending humors from the system in from four to six hours.
COSTIVENESS,
INDIGESTION,
HEARTBURN,
DYSPEPSIA,
HEADACHE,
WORMS, CONVULSIONS, FITS,
FOUL BREATH, LOSS OF APPETITE,
2 to 4
of Radway's Regulating Pills will expel from the system the diseased humors occasioning these difficulties.

TO SICK LADIES.

Radway's Regulating Pills will correct all irregularities of the *female system*.

LADIES SUFFERING FROM
WEAKENING DISCHARGES,
HYSTERIA,
FLUOR ALBUS,
and those who suffer from *retention of the menses*, may rely upon a positive restoration to health by the use of these Pills.

These Pills are elegantly coated with gum, free from taste or smell. Price 25 cents per box, containing 30 Pills. Sold by druggists everywhere, and at RADWAY & CO.'S, No. 23 John-st., New-York.

R. R. R.

The Great Copestone of Medicines:

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

This remedy is the most usefuland important medicine in the world—it is a *preventive* of sickness, as well as a ready relief, in all cases of *Pain, Aches, Infirmities and Disease*. Every family should keep it in the house. The moment you experience *pain* or uneasiness in any portion of the body, a dose of Radway's Ready Relief, taken internally, or applied externally, as the nature of the *pain* may require, it will restore the patient to ease and comfort in from ONE to FIFTEEN MINUTES.

It has cured over one million of the human race, of all kinds of pains and aches—Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Headaches, Toothaches, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, Inflammation, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Flux, Heartburn, Cholics, Croups, Spasms, Weakness of the Joints, Sore Throat, Influenza, Worms, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Fever and Ague, and, in fact, all maladies of an acute, painful, malarious or infectious character. No matter how severe and excruciating may be the pain you suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, in a few moments, restore your system to ease and comfort. This invaluable remedy is sold in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, and British Possessions, for 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per bottle. Many lives have been saved by a 25 cent bottle.

N. B.—Planters, ship-masters, and hotel-keepers supplied by the case, by addressing Dr. RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., New-York.

Sold by druggists and storekeepers everywhere.

Keep Warm and Dry!

BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for
LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT
BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

Mr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

Taylor's Saloon, Broadway,

Corner Franklin-st.

Is now in perfect order and under the most able management. Ladies will find this magnificent saloon a place where they may enjoy, free from every annoyance, the finest refreshments, and have before them one of the gayest scenes in the world.

Autumn Has Passed and Winter's Come,

The FURS at WHITE'S are NUMBER ONE,
At prices sure to suit the masses,
High and low and middling classes.
AMERICAN and HUDSON BAY, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Winter Boots.—Thick, comfortable and durable Boots for Winter wear, all styles, at CANTRELL'S. Gaiters at 12 and 14 shillings. Children's Shoes, all varieties, and Gentlemen's Boots and Slippers.
CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents, Black or Brown.—Instantaneous and durable. Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st.; also sold by RUSHTON, No. 417 Broadway, and all other druggists. Inimitable Hair Cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Genin's Festival Hats for Holidays will be issued on Wednesday, Dec. 7.
GENIN'S HAT STORE,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

New-York
KEROSENE OIL,
A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER,
Dépôt of Company,
No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$125
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 136 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's celebrated and Noiseless Family Sewing Machines,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine COMPANY, office No. 505 Broadway, New-York, has prepared tables showing by actual experiment of four different workers, the time required to stitch each part of a garment by hand, and with their Sewing Machine. The superiority of the work done by the machine, and the healthfulness of the employment, are advantages quite as great as the saving of time. Subjoined is a summary of several of the tables:

	By Machine. Hours.	Min.	By Hand. Hours.	Min.
Gentlemen's Shirts	1	5	13	31
Frock Coats	2	38	16	35
Satin Vests	1	14	7	19
Linen Vests		48	5	14
Cloth Pants		51	5	10
Summer Pants		33	2	50
Silk Dresses	1	13	10	22
Merino Dresses	1	4	8	27
Calico Dresses		57	6	37

Seams of any considerable length are stitched, ordinarily, at the rate of a yard a minute.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s
IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,
Unrivaled by any in the market.
No. 500 BROADWAY.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE, FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

Dashing Overcoats, from $6 50 to $25.
Superb Black Frock Coats, $8 to $16,
At the Mammoth Clothing Warehouse of
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

DIED.

WATERS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 6, ELEANOR WATERS, relict of the late John Waters, aged 75 years, 5 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Dec. 8, at 9½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Geo. Wm. Crawford, No. 191 East 24th-st.

COX.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 6, at 12¾ o'clock P. M., S. ELLIE COX, daughter of Henry and Julia Coe, in the 16th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 200 Henry-st., New-York, without further invitation, on Thursday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 6, suddenly, EUGENE AUGUSTUS, youngest son of Thos. E. and Gertrude V. Dey, aged 1 year and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 1 o'clock, on Thursday, the 8th inst., from the residence of his parents, in 88th-st., near 1st-av., Yorkville.

KING.—At Staten Island, on Monday morning, Dec. 5, after a short and severe illness, Mrs. SARAH M., wife of Henry L. King, and daughter of Isaac N. Phelps, aged 26 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 7th inst., at the Mercer-st. Church, at 12 o'clock, without further notice.

FORD.—At Greenpoint, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 6, WILLIAM MIDDLETON, son of William and Mary A. Ford, aged 3 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in Franklin-av., between M and N sts., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CURPHEY.—On Monday, Dec. 5, Capt. THOMAS J. CURPHEY, a native of the Isle of Man, and late of Aspinwall, in the 34th year of his age.

His friends, shipmasters and pilots of New-York, are invited to attend his funeral this day,

DRY GOODS.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!!

NO. 691 BROADWAY, BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.

WILKES & MOYNAN

Have this day opened 500 dozen French Kid Gloves at 5s. per pair, equal to Bajou's best make, and never sold less than 7s. We respectfully call the attention of ladies to these gloves, as they are of superior quality and the most decided bargains ever offered.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

Are now offering, at very low prices,

A FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

Curtain materials, damasks, satin de laines, reps a leavers, also superior German and English worsted and cotton curtain materials, moreens, lace curtains, draperies, tassels, loops and bands.

GILT AND BRONZE CORNICES,

In great variety, commencing at 37½ cents.

GOLD LEAF WINDOW SHADES,

OF

NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,

At reduced prices.

RICH SILKS AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

Including the latest Paris novelties in

FASHIONABLE ROBES AND SILKS,

RECEIVED PER STEAMERS.

Also, a large assortment of

LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS.

And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Full assortment of JOHN CROSSLEY & SON'S NEWEST PATTERNS

IN

TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, VELVETS, and medallions; also, three-ply, ingrain, stair and LOW-PRICED CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS, RODS, &c., &c.,&c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Are now offering their entire stock of

SHAWLS

at great bargains.

CANAL, corner of Mercer

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AT LOW PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer on Monday, Dec. 5, an immense stock of

M. DELAINES, CALICOES,

PARAMATTAS,

and Staff Goods, &c., &c., suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

For the convenience of customers, these goods are cut up in Dress Patterns, and sold at a separate counter.

CANAL, corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS,

IN VELVET AND CLOTH.

A large and elegant assortment,

NOW OPEN AT RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

CANAL, corner Mercer.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.

310 CANAL-ST. 310.

I have now an elegant display of

Castor Beaver Cloaks, trimmed crochet fringe,

Moscow Beaver Cloaks, very heavy,

At all prices, to suit the strictly economical or most liberal tastes. Ladies, beware of cotton warp cloth. There is no economy in a poor article; the best is the cheapest.

JOHN J. BENSON.

291 **KELTY, BROTHERS & LUM,** 291
BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

291 WINDOW SHADES. 291

291 LACE CURTAINS. 291

291 BROCATELLE CURTAINS 291

291 SATIN DE LAINE CURTAINS. 291

291 UPHOLSTERY GOODS GENERALLY 291
SELLING AT REDUCED PRICES.

279 WE HAVE COMMENCED OUR USUAL 279
CLOSING-OUT SALE
OF

281 DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS AND 281
WHITE GOODS,

AT

GREAT BARGAINS.

283 CUMMING, SIMPSON, & ARMSTRONG, 283
Broadway.

NEW CARPETS

At

REDUCED PRICES.

Upwards of $100,000 in Carpets, at reduced prices. Goods sold in the retail department for cash, and at uniform prices.

Velvet Medallion Carpets, new patterns, $1 75 per yard.

Velvet Carpets, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 92½c. to $1 per yard.

Brussels Carpets, (not Tapestry,) $1 12½ to $1 40 per yard.

Three-ply Carpets, $1 to $1 10 per yard.

Superfine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 60c. to 75c. per yard.

Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 45c. to 60c. per yard.

Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, not all wool, 38c. to 40c.

Twilled and Plain Venetian Carpets, wool and hemp; Dutch Carpets, Oil-cloth in various widths and qualities, 6-4 to 16-4 Druggets, Felt Cloths, Bordered Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Door-mats, Coir and Canton Mattings, Table and Piano Covers, &c. GEO. E. L. HYATT,

No. 373 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard, Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

25 **PER CENT. REDUCTION.**

MILLER & GRANT,

No. 703 Broadway,

Having determined to dispose of considerable of their stock before stock-taking on Jan. 1, will offer for the next 30 days:

POINT AGUILLE SETS,

POINT AGUILLE COLLARS,

BLACK THREAD SHAWLS,

BLACK THREAD VEILS,

BLACK THREAD CAPES, &c., &c.,

at 25 per cent reduction from usual prices.

EMBROIDERED SETS,

MEDALLION SETS,

INSERTION SETS,

EMBROIDERED HDKFS.,

of new and beautiful designs, at the same reduction. THEIR STOCK OF RICH LACES IS UNSURPASSED, being imported expressly for the best City retail trade. The attention of purchasers is earnestly requested.

BRUSSELS LACES.—JUST RECEIVED, A large and choice assortment of Point l'Aquille, Point Applique, Valenciennes and Honiton Sets, Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c.; Black Thread and French Veils, Barbes and Coiffures, Paris Embroidered Collars and Cuffs, Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c. Also, Made-up Lace Goods, Infants' Caps and Illusion Goods, in entirely new designs, all of which we are offering at prices which cannot fail to please.

BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE,

No. 623 Broadway.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTS are now considered indispensable to all who value a soft, smooth, white hand. They protect the hands in all kinds of work; cure Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth, and snowy white. Impervious to water, heat or cold. GOODYEAR'S India-Rubber Glove Manufacturing Co., No. 38 John-st. Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

RUBBER GOODS,

Wholesale and Retail.

ESKIMOS AND CASTORS SOLD AT LOW prices to close a consignment.

ATHERTON, FAURE & CO.,

Agency of Hilder Brothers' Cloths and Doeskins, No. 6 College-place.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES CORDS, Tassels and Fringes, Bugle Gimps and Fringes, Velvet Buttons and Ribbons, all colors and widths, Hair Nets in great variety. ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, east side, near 19th-st.

N. B.—Alexander's Gloves.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS, AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale, in conjunction with my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,

No. 23 Cortlandt st.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S CORSET AND SKIRT store, ladies can select from the largest stock and variety of styles. Strict attention paid to a graceful fit. Prices most reasonable. The fashionable Paris-shape Skirt just imported. No. 843 Broadway.

N. B.—Ladies' ill-shaped Skirts altered and made over.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNing Goods, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Prices very reasonable.

N. B.—Ladies' own materials made to order.

DRY GOODS.—FALL AND WINTER GOODS will be sold at reduced prices; also, some damaged broadcloths, satinets, pilot and beaver cloths, cassimeres, blankets, flannels, Coburg cloths, alpacas, &c., slightly imperfect, and for sale by

WM. MATTHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

HUSTER & SIEDE, No. 38 Maiden Lane,

Offer their rich and elegant assortment of LADIES' FURS, consisting of HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH MARTEN, &c., &c.

Made up in the latest style, which they offer at the lowest prices.

39 **LADIES' CHOICE FURS!** 39
Consisting of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Stone Marten, Fitch, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c.,
39 At LEOPOLD LANG'S, 39
No. 39 Maiden-lane.

FASHIONABLE FURS.—FRANCIS LANDRY, No. 682 Broadway, having greatly enlarged his store, informs his friends and the public that he can now present for their inspection a much larger, richer, and more elegant assortment of FANCY FURS than ever before, to which he solicits their attention.

FURS, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER of every description of European and American FURS, invites the attention of his customers and the public to his extensive and elegant assortment, which he will sell at very reasonable prices. No. 44 Maiden-lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE woman and her daughter—the woman as a good cook and laundress in a private family; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread; her daughter, a tidy girl of 16, as nurse, or as chambermaid and waiter; is a neat plain sewer: will engage together or separate. Call, during two days, at No. 20 29th st., west of 5th-av.. the residence of late employer.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and laundress; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does up linen in magnificent style; or as regular laundress; understands fluting and finery; wages from $7 to $8; City or country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or children's nurse: would like to go to California with a lady or family, or would like to form the acquaintance of a young woman going to California; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 97 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as light chambermaid and waiter in a small private family, or light chambermaid and sewer; is a neat sewer and embroiderer. This person will be found dutiful and obliging. Episcopal family preferred. Satisfactory reference will be given. Call for two days at No. 85 East 16th-st., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO GROWN girls; one 15 years old, to do general housework; the other 12 years old; willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Apply at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as competent cook; she understands cooking in all its various branches; is also a laundress, waitress and chambermaid. Good reference can be obtained from highest families in City and country. Call for two days at 144 West 30th-st., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework, or chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing in a small private family; best of reference, and has no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 152 41st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY girl of 16, as nurse in a private family, or as chambermaid and waiter; is a good, plain sewer, willing and obliging; has good City reference from her late employer. Call, during two days, at No. 270 6th-av., in the dry goods store, second door north of 17th-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN OF GOOD ADdress wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can be recommended well; is fond of children; would do chamberwork if required; has three years' reference. Can be seen at No. 127 Plymouth-st., near Bridge, Brooklyn, third floor, front room for two days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as cook; is an excellent cook and baker, and thoroughly understands her business; would be willing to do the plain washing if required. Good City reference given. Inquire at No. 146 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable private family; best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for three days at No. 109 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 218 East 14th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron, or would do the housework of a small private family. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 123 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and help in the washing and ironing; or else to do general housework in a small private family. Call at her last place, No. 104 Bleecker-st., corner of Green-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN 22 years of age, a child to wet nurse; is perfectly healthy in every respect; her own child is dead and only a week old. Apply at No. 148 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as first-rate cook; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 10 Amity-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN lady, of much experience, as a housekeeper or governess in a gentleman's family. City reference given. Address A. W., Station D., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERican girl as nurse and seamstress in a private family. Call at 146 West 16th-st. Can give good references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NURSE TO TAKE care of a baby from its birth. Apply at No. 42 6th-av., near 4th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERson, a situation as dressmaker, by the day or week. Inquire at No. 294 7th-av., corner 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman as excellent plain cook, No. 82 West 17th-st.

GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' WASHING wanted, by a respectable woman, who is an experienced hand, and understands it thoroughly; has good reference. Call at No. 97 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, OF STRICTLY moral and temperate habits, a situation in a gentleman's furnishing goods store, wholesale or retail, or in a saddlery or coach hardware store. Can produce the best of City reference and security if required. An answer from any in a respectable business would be noticed. Address, for two days, J. V. W., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A COMMISSION, wholesale grocery or importing house, where he can receive a thorough and correct business training, by a young man 16 years of age, of good family and habits, who writes a fair hand, is industrious and entirely reliable. The best references given. Address, stating time and place of interview, H. M., Box No. 299 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY, SOBER man, as groom or coachman; he is a good groom, and a careful steady driver; has no objection to the country; has good City reference from his last employer. Address M. H., No. 124 Clinton-place; can be seen for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man, who understands the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses, carriages and harness; has the best of City reference in that capacity. Ladies or gentlemen in want of such a man, will address R. A., No. 932 Broadway, for five days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman; is a married man, and under stands his business well; has lived in this City eight years. Call on, or address, J. F., No. 285 West 24th-st. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—BY A STOUT BOY, AGED 16, A SITuation to take care of a horse or any other light work, would make himself generally useful to his employer. Address J. V., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL FARMER AND gardener, of Westchester County, N. Y., a situation in the above capacity. Unexceptionable references given. Address W. I., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A German; understands his business in all its branches; green-house, grapery, &c. Address T. K., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER; willing to make himself generally useful. Best of City references. Address H. DUCHARME, South Norwalk, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN the City. Can produce good City reference. Address C. W., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

TO DRUGGISTS.—WANTED, BY A THOROUGHly competent Apothecary, a situation as dispenser. He has had 13 years experience and can give undoubted testimonials of his knowledge of the business; would have no objection to go either West or South. Address, for three days, ESCULAPIUS, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED—A SITUATION IN a lawyer's office by a law student. Address A. P. B., No. 58 President-st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

FARMER AND COACHMAN WANTED.—A young or middle-aged single man to do the work (with gardener's assistance) on a place of 16 acres, near New-York, belonging to a widow lady. Must be a good driver, understand the care of horses and farm stock, and know how to take care of things generally around the place. Address L. L., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 16 TO 17 years of age; must be quick and correct at figures, and reside with his parents; none but an excellent penman need apply. Address, stating age and references, Y., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN COMPETENT TO write for a druggist's journal, or who could assist in getting up appropriate and interesting matter. Address Box No. 4,593 Post-office.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR SCOTCH HOSTLER and Gardener. Apply to C. W. MOORE, No. 26 Park-place.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR SOME of the most popular works ever published in this country. Address S. CLOUCH, Providence, R. I.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 31 Pine-st.

CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.

CHEAPEST AND SAFEST

INSURANCE.

DEALERS RECEIVE

75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.

When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.

JOSEPH WALKER, President,

THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

BILLIARDS.

DUNLAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS, for sale by the patentee and manufacturers. Trimmings of all kinds always on hand.

O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,

Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A PRIVATE BILLIARD TABLE, IN perfect order. Apply at No. 15 Laight-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND EXCLUSIVE SALE OF SILVER-PLATED WARE, SOLID STERLING SILVER SETS, WAITERS, &c.,

To the trade and private buyers,

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY.

Dec. 7, at 10½ A. M., at the salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st. The stock consists in part of castors, cake and fruit baskets, coffee and tea sets, of 4, 5 and 6 pieces, swing water kettles, plain and percolating coffee urns, liquor frames, with elegant cut bottles, liquor cases, pitchers and goblets, butter dishes, salt and mustard stands, dish covers, egg boilers, spoon stands, toast racks, and a variety of other small articles.

ALSO,

A very large assortment of WARRANTED ENGLISH SILVER mounted and GERMAN SILVER PLATED WAITERS, from 6 to 28 inch, of various designs and patterns.

ALSO,

At 12 o'clock,

SOLID STERLING SILVER SETS, WAITERS, &c., consisting of four richly and heavily chased TEA SETS, of three and four pieces; oval engraved WAITERS; salt cellars; GOLD and SILVER chased children's sets of knives, forks and spoons, in cases; pure silver filagree CARD CASES, solid silver FLOWER VASES, children's cups, &c., all warranted PURE COIN. The whole of the above will be on exhibition at the salesroom on TUESDAY, 8th inst., and the public generally is invited to examine them, as they will POSITIVELY be sold without any reserve whatever. Believing this to be the only sale of the kind that has ever taken place in this City, we earnestly invite an examination of the goods.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers.

CONTINUATION OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS SALE.

DAVID SCOTT will sell, on THURSDAY at No. 534 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, from balance of stock, English pressure call-bells, morocco cases, fine scissors, steel cheese scoops with slide, champagne cork screws, silver-plated do., silver-plated napkin rings, silver fruit knives with plated handles, fine carved rollers, Rodgers' scissors, various styles and sizes, do. pen and pocket knives, also invoice of gold jewelry, rich plated fish knives in cases, English nut cracks, silver-plated teaspoons, iron jewel safe, large size small Bramah locks, dish covers in sets, tea bags of various sizes, plain and with locks, sets of six pieces, swing kettles, tea, sugar, cream and slop and silver-edge waiters, sets of five pieces, coffee, tea, S. C. and S. do., coffee urns, &c. Superior upright refrigerators, with a variety of other goods.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

GREAT TRADE-SALE OF WATCHES.

Being the ENTIRE STOCK of one of our largest importing houses, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st. They consist in part of

FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Of every quality and style,

18-CARAT GOLD HUNTING CHRONOMETERS AND DUPLEX,

18-CARAT GOLD HUNTING DOUBLE TIMEKEEPERS,

OPEN-FACE DO. OF EVERY STYLE.

ALSO,

A very large and magnificent assortment of LADIES' Hunting Watches, set with DIAMONDS, and superbly ENAMELED.

OPEN-FACE DO., with and without DIAMONDS, of all sizes, and in rich engraved cases, from the best makers in Europe.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT LADIES' FURS, CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK,

At their salesrooms, No. 33 Nassau-st., on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ o'clock A. M., a very large assortment of the very richest furs manufactured the present season, of the finest skins, by one of the largest houses in the trade, expressly for retail trade. They comprise

REAL RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK ARTER, ROYAL ERMINE,

all adapted for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear.

CAPES, CLOAKS, MUFFS,
CUFFS, VICTORINES, PELERINES,
TALMAS, CAPS, GLOVES.

Also, an entire stock of a large variety of elegant SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES, among which may be found rich and well trimmed ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOLF,

VERY RICH GRIZZLY BEAR,
WHITE POLAR BEAR,
HUDSON BAY WOLF,

Wolf Robes, set in with Black Bear.

Beautiful French Genet and Coon Lap Robes.

In offering this sale to the public we would state that every article sold will be warranted by us to be exactly as represented, entirely fresh goods and free from moth. And we further give every purchaser the privilege to return within three days after the sale, any article should it not prove to be so. The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to this sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF 108 LOTS AND GORES ON

95TH, 97TH, 98TH, 99TH, 100TH, 115TH, 116TH, and 118TH STREETS, 3D, 5TH, 6TH and 9TH AVENUES, FRONTING ON AND NEAR CENTRAL PARK.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange—

On 5TH-AVENUE—4 fine lots S. E. corner 100th-st.

On 100TH STREET—17 lots and gores, adjoining above.

On 99TH-ST—7 lots and gores N. S. adj. above in rear.

On 3D-AVENUE—4 lots N. W. corner 95th-st.

On 95TH-STREET—6 lots N. S. adjoining above in rear.

On 99TH-STREET—10 lots and gores N.S. 202 W. 9th-av,

On 98th-STREET—15 lots N. S., bet. 9th and 10th avs.

On 6th-AVENUE—4 lots W. S. bet. 115th and 116th st,

On 115THSTREET—12 lots N. S. adjoining above.

On 116TH-STREET—6 lots S. S. adjoining above in rear.

On 118TH-STREET—23 lots and gores, N. S. between 5th and 6th avs.

The above property comprises some of the choicest lots now in the market, and is worthy the attention of buyers desirous of investing in Central Park lots.

SALE ABSOLUTE AND TERMS LIBERAL. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st., after the 8th inst.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

RICH MANUFACTURED FURS AT AUCTION.

BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 64 Cedar-st., a choice lot of elegant made up Furs, being a portion of the stock of a large manufacturing firm on Broadway, and comprising, in part, rock martin victorines, half capes, muffs, &c., imitation and real fitch do., real mink do., elegant sable muffs and cuffs, gents' beaver collars and caps, natural and colored seal do., buffalo robes, Hudson Bay wolf robes, lined buffalo do., jenet and badger robes, buffalo and seal skin coats, &c., &c.; the whole being made in the very best manner, expressly for the City trade. Ladies are particularly invited to attend this sale, as the goods are all first-class and free from moth. Catalogues now ready.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF

ROSSITER'S ENTIRE GALLERY OF ORIGINAL MODERN PAINTINGS,

Now on exhibition, FREE, at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., near Broadway.

The Catalogue embraces many of the best works of this gifted artist, including the THREE CELEBRATED PAINTINGS WHICH OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR at the Great International Exhibition at Paris in 1855.

The sale will take place

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 19, AT 7 O'CLOCK,

Until which time the Pictures will be on view

DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 4 P. M.

Catalogues may be had at the Gallery, or at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

SUPERB PRIVATE LIBRARY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., volumes of English and American standard works, in the various departments of literature, including very many fine copies elegantly bound in London and Oxford. It is a truly splendid collection, among which may be found Hume and Smollet's England, 16 vols.; Beaumont and Fletcher's complete works; Clarendon's Rebellion, 7 vols., 8vo., bound in tree marble calf; Walter Scott's novels, 48 vols., illustrated with nearly 200 engravings, and bound in superb style; Edinburgh Review, 108 vols.; Quarterly Review, 99 vols.; Lord Bacon's works, 10 vols., 8vo., bound in calf; Boswell's Life of Johnson, 10 vols., half mor.; Drake's Shakespeare and his Times, 2 vols., 4to.; Hogarth's Works, containing upwards of 150 plates, together with the suppressed plate, folio, bound in half morocco; Gilray's celebrated Caricatures, with 600 original plates, folio, bound half morocco; Finden's Royal Gallery of British Art, 50 fine line Engravings by Wilkie and others, folio, half morocco; Gems of European Art, 2 vols.; Imperial to Illuminated Magazines, edited by Douglass Jerrold, with several hundred engravings by Leech, 4 vols. to half morocco; Milton's Works, 3 vols., royal 4to.; fine Illustrated Encyclopædia Britannica, 26 vols.; Gibbon's Rome; Robertson's England, 8 vols., bound in full Russia; with many elegantly bound Standard American Works. This elegant Library will be on exhibition as above the day previous to the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

EXECUTRIX SALE OF JEWELRY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6 and 7, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom—Large sale of an Importer's stock of fine English gold watches, diamond jewelry, &c.—By order of the executrix of Charles Brumly, deceased, his entire stock, removed from his place of business, No. 129 Fulton-st., to our salesroom, for the greater convenience of sale, consisting of a large stock of fine English gold watches, by the most celebrated makers. Also, watch movements, ditto. A valuable assortment of fine diamond breastpins, ear-rings, finger do., &c. Also a large assortment of 14 and 18 carat jewelry, mosaics, &c., jewelry set, various precious stones, gold pencil cases, pearl handled cutlery, razors, knives, &c. All the office furniture, desks, counters, office clocks, cases, &c. About 35 very valuable original oil paintings. Herring's fire-proof safe, lined with chilled iron, inside door, Jones' permutation lock, powder proof, &c. Positively no goods, under any circumstances, admitted into this sale other than the stock of the deceased as per catalogue. The sale must be without any reserve to the highest bidder. Can be examined on the morning of sale, as above.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, DEC. 8, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 31 Prospect-st., between Washington and Adams sts., Brooklyn. Furniture in good order—Rosewood parlor furniture in maroon plush, marble-top centre table, oak desk, mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, mattresses, oak extension table and chairs, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, cut glass and crockery, maroon reps window curtains, lace and muslin do., child's carriage, crib and cradle, large cedar chest, cook stove, refrigerator and kitchen utensils.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF PAPER HANGINGS—On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 1859, at 10 o'clock, and on the following days, until all is sold, the entire stock of splendid FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS, belonging to the firm of Francis Fares & Co., at No. 236 Broadway, on six months' credit for approved paper for all sums over $100. Catalogues and the goods will be ready for exhibition on Monday, Dec. 12.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WM. WITTERS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 454 Canal-st., a large assortment of genteel furniture, to pay storage and advances; carpets, oil-cloths, &c., in great variety; sofas, chairs, pier glasses, beds, bedding, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, dining-room and kitchen furniture. Also, the stock and fixtures of a saloon, lager-bier fixtures, tables, chairs, crockery, glass, counter, cases, carpets. Sold in lots to suit the trade and others.

A. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., consisting in part of men's rubbers, boots and overshoes, men's calf-grain and kip boots; also all kinds of copper-nail work. Catalogues on morning of sale.

AUCTION SALES.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF SEWING SILKS, TWIST, WORSTED, RAW SILKS, &c.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of sewing silks, machine and ball twist, worsteds, tram, organzine, raw, and fringe silks, in original packages and perfect order. Also, office furniture, fixtures, &c. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis, No. 55 Beekman-st.; prime assortment of fresh, seasonable goods; also, 100 cases rubbers.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN—FIFTH-AVENUE, Broadway and 22d-st. A very complete suite of elegantly furnished apartments consisting of parlor, dining-room, and from one to three bedrooms with bath-room attached. Also, several small parlors and bedrooms, all having baths, can now be engaged for the season, on reasonable terms, in this quiet and desirable located hotel, conducted on the European plan.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and a large, pleasant front room, with large pantry, on second floor, by applying at No. 64 West Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts. Location convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DEsire board in a strictly private family, in a situation central and convenient to down town conveyances. The room must be well furnished, the table substantial and house contain the modern improvements. Address, stating terms, Box No. 779 Post Office.

BOARDING—A LARGE PARLOR AND BEDroom to let with board, either together or separate; also, a small room suitable for a single gentleman. Best of references given and required. Apply at No. 220 West 32d-st., Boorman Terrace, between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, (without children,) who can bring good references, can be accommodated with a room and bedroom in a strictly private family. Apply to No. 324 2d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS on the first floor, and a single room on the third floor, may be obtained with board in a private family at No. 21 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with a room in a first-class house, in a central part of the City. Good references required. Address X. Y. Z., *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED room may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to let, with board, in a first-class house, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

BOARDING.—DAY BOARDERS CAN BE ACcommodated at No. 53 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—APARTMENTS FOR A GENTLEman and wife, or a single gentleman, at No. 303 Broome-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A GENTLEMAN AND wife or two single gentlemen can be pleasantly accommodated with board in one of the most pleasant parts of Brooklyn—private family. House has gas, baths, hot water, &c. Terms moderate. Call at No. 26 Harrison-st. Ten minutes walk from South Ferry.

BOARD.—THE WHOLE OF THE SECOND floor, 5 rooms, of No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., to let, to one or two small families, handsomely decorated and furnished; terms very moderate. Inquire as above.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITH PLEASANT parlor and bedroom, at No. 170 Washington-st., between Concord and Nassau sts., five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE AND small room, on third floor, may be engaged by gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family at No. 292 Henry-st.

ROOMS TO LET AND BOARD FOR THE WINTER.—By an old widow lady quite alone. Can spare a furnished parlor and bedroom, with grate, also a few small rooms separate, and board for the winter. The chief object is nice, genteel persons for company. This is no boarding house. Call for a few days on second floor of No. 254 9th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING MORE room than they need, and who may wish to reduce their expenses by taking a gentleman and wife to board for the Winter, at a moderate price, may address, with terms, G. N., Box. No. 200 *Times* Office.

N. B.—The applications of boarding-house keepers will not be noticed.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th-avs. Back parlor handsomely furnished, $16 per week; front room third floor, $12; for two, gas and fire included; two single rooms, $5 each. All modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

IN THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 26 Willow-st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, a pleasant room with board, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Also, a single room.

PARTIAL BOARD.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEmen can obtain a neatly furnished bedroom, with gas and bath; price, $3 50 each per week; location below 4th-st., west side; references exchanged. Address M. P., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD at No. 19 Union-square, (Broadway, above 15th-st.) This is one of the pleasantest locations in the City. Also, two single rooms. Dinner at 6. References given and required.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TEN MINUTES' walk from Fulton Ferry, with or without board, one or two comfortably furnished rooms, with grates, closets, &c., in a small private family, on very moderate terms. Apply at No. 183 Sands-st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS.—A

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY. On and after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A.M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P.M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P.M.
White Plains—8 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M.
Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M. Mail train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 6:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 5:10 and 6:30 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and Cheese ed East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M., only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M., for Dunkirk Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
G. MINOT, General Superintendent.
E. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD NOW.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P.M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations. Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 4 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers can take at Chamberw Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M. trains.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M., Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30, and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st., (Sundays excepted,) 9:40 A. M.; 3:30 and 5:10 P. M. Leave Piermont at 7:05 and 7:45 A. M., and 2:20 P. M.

MEDICAL.

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES MAY BE PREVENTED, and the misgivings that frequently take hold of those about to enter into matrimony may be entirely overcome, and the secret causes eradicated, by the use of "TRIESEMAR 1, 2 or 3." Read "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Price, 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold by the Publisher, Dr. BARROW, No. 194 BLEECKER-ST., (four doors from McDougall,) NEW-YORK, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment. The book is sold also by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and at No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,
Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.
ALSO,
QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure,"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York. Or of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
☞ Separate consulting rooms.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, the eminent surgeons of this City, continues to give his personal attention to the Cure of that important Class of Diseases, Defects and Malformations to which the sexes are liable. His method of treatment, it is proper to state, is the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science. Office, No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Hours from 9 to 2 and 5 to 8. The subscriber's recently published work, entitled PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR YOUNG MEN, &c., may be had at most of the booksellers, or of the author. Price $1. United States postage included. CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills never fail of the effect intended. Try them all ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre, up stairs, private, and arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—Married and single, in health or disease.—Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 200th edition. Over 600 pages, 12mo. cloth; 100 electrotypes; engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Treatment by mail and express also.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. Twenty six years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, &c., Operating and Consulting Surgeon, attends to the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, and deformities of the Eye and Face. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 41 5th-av.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND BITTERS Invariably and immediately relieve all ordinary derangements of health, whether arising from Impaired Digestive functions, Costiveness, Bilious and Liver Affections, or Scrofulous Habits. Sold by all druggists.

DR. LACOSTE'S FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT—Corner of Bleecker and Greene sts. Entrance, No. 184 Greene-st., open from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. Special attention to the affections of ladies.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 139 Crosby-st.;) hours, 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter.

DUPUY'S CHILBLAINS BALM ALLAYS the intense itching at once, and speedily cures. At E. DUPUY'S family drug store, No. 609 Broadway.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1836, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 838 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON CALORIC ENGINES,
MANUFACTURED
AND
FOR SALE BY
The Subscribers, under an
Arrangement
with the
PATENTEE.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.,
Office No. 125 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

SHIPPING.

OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD,
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
Regular days 5th and 20th of each month.
On TUESDAY, Dec. 20,
the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the wharf foot of Canal-st., the splendid steamship
ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON, Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
GOLDEN GATE,
R. L. WHITING, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WORTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $90.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, FOR $30.—The Anchor Line of Steam Packet Ships
UNITED KINGDOM.....Capt. W. MEIKLEREID
JOHN BELL.....Capt. W. CREIGHTON
(Late of the celebrated clipper ship *Three Bells*,)
are intended to leave New-York and Glasgow on the following dates:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
JOHN BELL..Fri., Dec. 9	JOHN BELL..Sat., Nov. 12
U. KINGDOM..Sat., Dec. 31	U. KINGDOM..Wed., Nov. 30
JOHN BELL..Sat., Jan. 28	JOHN BELL..Wed., Dec. 28

These high-classed, powerful Clyde-built screw steamships are the ONLY LINE DIRECT FOR GLASGOW, and are fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort, convenience and safety of passengers.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Saloon Cabin...$65 | Forward Cabin...$50 | Steerage...$30
For freight or passage, apply to HANDYSIDES & HENDERSON, Glasgow, on board steamer at Pier No. 37 North River, or to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., New-York,
No. 87 Broad-st., corner of South William-st.
Sterling Exchange for sale on Glasgow, Liverpool or London.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising, in part, the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	JOHN J. BOYD,
BENJ. ADAMS,	UNDERWRITER	SWITZERLAND
WEST POINT,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA,
PHŒNIX,	VICTORY,	CONSTELLATION,

Making with others a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
Send or call for circular.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $8.
The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans.....	$39 75	To Augusta, Geo.....	$20
To Mobile.....	35 00	To Atlanta, Geo.....	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.....	20
To Nashville, Tenn..	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.....	22
To Memphis, Tenn...	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla....	21
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00	To Palatka, Fla.....	23
To Knoxville, Tenn..	27 00	To Fernandina, Fla....	20

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
NOTICE.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving. On and after Dec. 15, no bills of lading will be signed but those furnished by the Company.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage in Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., 23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSEL, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours. These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail "for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on or about 9th December, 1859, and 7th January and 4th February, 1860; that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.
Passage Money to Nassau.....$45
Passage Money to Havana.....60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE WELL-KNOWN first-class side-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will leave Philadelphia for Savannah on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state-rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The KEYSTONE STATE will sail as above for Charleston, S. C., on the 15th inst. Fare on either ship $15. A. HERON, JR., Agent
Corner 4th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers, for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 1 o'clock P. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 21st December.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—PARTIES WISHing to send presents to their friends in the "Old Country," can have them forwarded with safety and dispatch, through the AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS, No. 72 Broadway. Daguerreotypes, jewelry, money and freight of all kinds forwarded to any part of Europe, by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston.
H. S. LANSING & CO., Proprietors.

RARE CHANCE FOR DRUGGISTS AND CONFECTIONERS.—Several pounds of most beautiful Vanilla, just brought in by a gentleman, are deposited for sale at FRKUND & GROSSINER'S, No. 170 Water-st. The price is very low.

LECTURES.

KANE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—CAPT. W. F. LYNCH, U. S. N., Commander of the Dead Sea Exploring Expedition, will deliver a Lecture at the COOPER INSTITUTE, *for the Benefit of the Kane Monument Fund*, on THURSDAY EVENING, December 8, commencing at 8 o'clock.
SUBJECT.—"THE COMMERCE OF THE EAST, ITS DEVELOPMENTS, AND THE PROBABLE EFFECT OF THOSE DEVELOPMENTS ON THE GREAT FUTURE OF THE HOLY LAND." Illustrated by Maps, showing the Ocean Routes, River and Canal Navigation, and Projected Lines of Railway.
SEASON TICKETS for the Course, admitting a lady and gentleman.....$3 00
Season Ticket for the Course, admitting one person.....2 00
Single Admission.....25
For sale at all the music and bookstores.
JOHN H. WHITE,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.

HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND
Will deliver the next LECTURE in the course before the
MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
On THURSDAY EVENING, 8th inst., at 8 o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place.
Subject—"THE LATE WAR IN EUROPE."
Tickets, 25 cents; to be had at the desk and downtown office of the Library and at the door on the evening of the Lecture. DAVID H. GILDERSLEEVE,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

WM. H. FRY, Esq., will deliver the next Lecture on the 15th inst. Subject—*The City of New-York*.

KIRWAN.
The first of a course of lectures (for the benefit of the Reformed Presbyterian Church) will be delivered by Rev. NICHOLAS MURRAY, D. D., (KIRWAN,) in the Brooklyn ATHENÆUM, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 8th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject—LITERARY EMINENCE.
Tickets 25 cents, for sale at the door.

CAPT. HENRY CLAY PATE, OF VIRGINIA (formerly of Kansas,) will lecture at the Peter Cooper Institute on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 7,
Subject—"*John Brown in Kansas, and Old Brown in Virginia.*"
The lecture will consist of a personal description of Capt. Brown in Kansas in 1856, and in the Charlestown Jail on the 21st ult., between the speaker and Brown; the battle of Black Jack, wherein Capt. Pate was taken prisoner; amusing incidents of the Kansas excitement, Harper's Ferry affairs, and the utterance of Union sentiments.
Tickets 25 cents. To be had at No. 13 Cooper Institute and at the door.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

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AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible] GARDEN.
A [illegible] THE ARTS DEDICATED TO COMEDY, MUSIC, AND THE BALLET,
By
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7,
SECOND NIGHT
OF
A NEW PLAY,
IN FIVE ACTS,
BY
DION BOURCICAULT, Esq.,
The author of many popular Dramatic Works.
NEW SCENERY,
APPROPRIATE COSTUMES.
Mr. BOURCICAULT, as Wah-no-tee, a Lepan Indian Chief.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON as Zoe, the Octoroon.
Mr. JEFFERSON as Salem Scudder, the Yankee overseer.
Mr. JOHNSTON as McClosky, the "piece of Connecticut hardware."
Mr. JAMIESON (his first appearance in New-York for many years) as Pete, the Old Slave.
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT as George Peyton.
Mr. G. HOLLAND as Sunnyside, the Planter.
Mr. PEARSON as Ratts, mate of the Magnolia steamer.
Mrs. ALLEN as Dora Sunnyside, a Southern belle.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, 1859,
Will be produced
A new play, in five acts,
Illustrative of
AMERICAN CHARACTER,
AMERICAN SCENES,
AND
SOUTHERN HOMES,
Called
THE OCTOROON;
OR,
LIFE IN LOUISIANA.
The scene is laid in the Delta of the Mississippi River, on the plantation of Terrebonne, belonging to Madam Peyton, widow of the late Judge.
The time—The present Winter.
N. B.—The Octoroon is a Southern name, given to the "eighth blood"—being the child of a quadroon by a white.
CHARACTERS.
Mrs. Peyton, of Terrebonne Plantation, in the Attakapas, widow of the late Judge Peyton.....Mrs. Blake
George Peyton, her nephew, educated in Europe, and just returned home....Mr. A. H. Davenport
Jacob McCloskey, formerly overseer of Terrebonne, but now owner of one-half of the estate.....Mr. T. B. Johnston
Salem Scudder, a Yankee from Massachusetts, now overseer of Terrebonne, great on improvements and inventions, once a photographic operator, and been a little of everything generally.....Mr. J. Jefferson
Pete, an "ole uncle," once the late Judge's body servant, but now "too ole to work".....Mr. G. Jamieson
(His first appearance in New-York for many years.)
Zoe, an Octoroon girl, free, the natural child of the late Judge by a Quadroon slave.....Miss Agnes Robertson
Sunnyside, a planter, neighbor and old friend of the Peytons.....Mr. G. Holland
Dora Sunnyside, his only daughter and heiress, a Southern Belle.....Mrs. J. H. Allen
Lefourche, a rich Planter.....Mr. Stoddart
Wah-no-tee, an Indian Chief of the Lepan tribe.....Mr. D. Bourcicault
Paul, a yellow boy, a favorite of the late Judge's, and so allowed to do much as he likes.....Miss Burke
Ratts, Mate of the Magnolia steamer.....Mr. H

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Slavery Excitement in Congress—Debate in the Senate on the Brown Insurrection—A Collision Imminent in the House—Mr. Sherman and the "Impending Crisis."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 6.

The Congressional proceedings to-day fully sustain my predictions as to the result of the policy adopted by the Democratic Party in advance of the organization of the House. Both bodies are now in the whirl of Slavery excitement. The debate in the Senate was stormy, but comparatively courteous. There is no telling what it would have been if Senator TRUMBULL, of Illinois, had not taken the wind out of Mr. MASON'S sails by making the first speech in favor of his resolution. Mr. T. was particularly severe on all sympathizers with JOHN BROWN, whose crime he depicted in strong terms. This the Democrats were not prepared for, and much less a denial on the part of Northern Senators of any sympathy for BROWN. Senator WILSON, of Mass., denied any sympathy whatever with the resolutions passed at the meeting in his town, indorsing BROWN'S course, and yet, after this emphatic denial of sympathy, and repudiation of JOHN BROWN, the Democratic Senators kept up a running fire all day on Northern Abolition fanatics, and Senator IVISON paid his respects to the eight members of the Massachusetts Legislature, who voted to adjourn on the day when JOHN BROWN expiated his crimes on the gallows.

In the House, the debate proceeded less smoothly. It was soon evident that an explosion was imminent, and all were on the *qui vive*. Messrs. CRAWFORD (Ga.) and THADDEUS STEVENS were sparring, but in language entirely respectful and courteous, when the former leisurely approached the latter, speaking in a low conversational tone, not understood by those a little distance off. The simultaneous conclusion of the House was, that a collision was about to take place, and the respective sides closed in. HINMAN, PRYOR and many other Democrats rushed to CRAWFORD, when MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, placing his hand on what was supposed to be a pistol, approached with other Republicans to STEVENS. Fearful apprehensions was seen in every countenance, and but a single blow would have been followed by terrible bloodshed and slaughter. A motion to adjourn being submitted the ayes and nays were ordered, and the gentlemen returned to their seats without an unkind word having passed between the supposed combatants.

The debate continued till a late hour, growing more bitter every moment. Hon. HORACE F. CLARK undertook to defend the Northern people against the libellous supposition that they in any manner sympathized with BROWN or his criminal acts; but his manner was confused, and his statements contradictory. He declared that he belonged to no party, and sympathized with none, yet afterwards claimed to be in full fellowship with the Democratic Party.

Mr. SHERMAN, being catechised, declared that he had never read HELPER'S Book, and a letter read at the Clerk's table shows that he and others were entrapped by FRANK BLAIR, of Silver Spring. Mr. SHERMAN would never interfere with the relation of master and slave in the slave States. The Democrats, however, insisted on a disavowal of any sympathy with the sentiments contained in the *Impending Crisis* which he defined.

Other Republicans denounced the sentiments of the book.

There is no telling now when the debate will be arrested, or when an organization will be had.

Dispatches received here represent Nicaragua as fully prepared to meet the fillibusters without interrupting the business of the country.

The opinion prevalent with the Diplomatic Corps is, that MIRAMON will have control of all Mexico in six months. A treaty negotiated by Mr. MCLANE would be worthless until ratified by the Mexican Congress, which cannot be done under nine or twelve months, there being no Congress in existence.

Senator SUMNER appeared in his seat to-day, looking remarkably robust and well. Q.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

THE HARPER'S FERRY RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 6.

Mr. MASON'S resolution, offered yesterday, came up.

Mr. TRUMBULL said it would receive his cordial support. Whenever murder had been committed, let us ascertain who are guilty, and hold them responsible. He hoped the investigation would be thorough and complete. He believed it would do good by disabusing the public mind, especially in the South, of the idea that such a movement received support from any considerable number of citizens. Let this investigation be impartial and thorough, and the effect on the country will be most salutary. Had a similar investigation been instituted when a similar transaction occurred in 1855, it would have been better. The arsenal at Liberty, Mo., was then broken, and the public property taken away. He briefly recapitulated the facts of that occurrence, as stated by Capt. LEONARD, in the charge there. That, however, was for the purpose of forcing Slavery into Kansas, while at Harper's Ferry the effort was to abolish Slavery. He then offered an amendment to the resolution, extending the inquiry to former cases.

Mr. MASON replied that he would not stand in the way of the inquiry suggested, but the very document read contained all the facts officially set forth. If the Senator wanted to prevent a recurrence of such transactions, he would not stand in the way of applying proper legislation. But now, when four years had elapsed, and neither that Senator nor those who act with him have asked an investigation, it is a little strange he should be so anxious to couple these transactions. The Committee could not examine both at once, and therefore it would be time and expense lost by adopting the amendment. He wanted to ascertain whence the resources were derived for the Harper's Ferry invasion; who supplied the money, munitions and counsel. Congress could not act on the subject without official information, and if it should turn out that Congress had no power to prevent such transactions, it is the duty, not of the Southern States alone, but of all the States, to take proper measures for protection. He alluded to the remark of Mr. TRUMBULL, respecting the shrieks from Kansas not being heard in Virginia, by saying that no shrieks would be heard from Virginia, happen what may in their political relations with others. He did not know what a man's political education could be to lead him up to such expressions in reference to recent events.

Mr. TRUMBULL answered that nothing the Senator might say could drive him to speak disrespectfully of Virginia or any other State of the Union. He spoke of the term "Shrieks," as used in regard to the people of Kansas, but not with a view of casting ridicule on any portion of the country.

Mr. MASON'S impression was that the term came from the political associates of Mr. TRUMBULL. At first it was "Shrieks for freedom."

Mr. HALE followed, denouncing the Supreme Court of the United States, and defining his position generally in regard to the Slavery question.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought the term "Kansas Shriekers" was first applied by the Democratic Party. This was not an official report of Capt. LEONARD. He had read from the report of the Kansas Investigating Committee. The Senator from Virginia paid little attention, four years ago, to the cries of the people of Kansas, but now his ears are open. In one case, those engaged in unlawful proceedings had been punished. In the other case, those engaged in similar transactions were rewarded with office. He trusted now that the affair would get the attention it deserved.

Mr. HALE defined his position. He was for the resolution, and also for the amendment. He was sorry, however, it had been introduced so early in the session, as he wanted to keep up the era of good-feeling until after Christmas. He did not want to serve on the Committee for several reasons. That Committee should consist of learned men, deeply versed in philology, psychology and theology, so as to go to the bottom of the affair. He wanted to look the whole thing right in the face, and go to first principles. Some had relied on a passage of Scripture, that God had made of one blood all the nations of the earth. He wanted to know whether that did not mean all white men. He had not a word to retract of all he had said in various speeches. He had been accused of complicity with the affair, but he was not here to admit or deny that, but would say that the Republican Party in the North never sought to tamper with slaves. Fears have been entertained of danger to the Union, but he thought the greatest danger arose from the constant obloquy and reproach heaped on the people of the Free States every time an opportunity presented itself. He alluded to the incitements to bloodshed found in the Southern papers. For instance, in the Richmond *Enquirer* there appeared an advertisement offering a reward of ten thousand dollars for the head of a distinguished citizen of Ohio. He denounced the Supreme Court of the United States as distinguished for servility to the Slave Power, and expressed his views at some length on various topics connected with Slavery.

Mr. HUNTER expressed surprise at the manner this resolution had been received. It was proper in itself, and made eminently necessary by circumstances of recent occurrence. The South was not so much startled by the foray of BROWN and his few followers, but at the sympathy so openly expressed in the North for him, and at the apparent indifference of the great masses at the North at such manifestations of sympathy. The Senator from Illinois proposss to turn the matter into a party issue. Does he suppose the South regard the peace and safety of the community as a party matter? They are loath to believe such things can be treated with indifference by those bound to them by the ties of common Government, but if such is the case it is time they were made aware of it. Upon such an occasion as this, which has no parallel in the history of the country, the levity displayed by the Senator from New-Hampshire is like the laugh of the inebriate at the bed of death. The South can take care of thbmselves. If no remedy can be found in the General Government let the South know, so that they can take action. Is this Union to be used only to stay the arms of States for self-defence and give no protection against such insurrectionists. If there be in truth such alienation, and this simple resolution cannot pass without being smothered by party issues let us know it at okee.

Mr. DAVIS said one gratifying fact was the distinctness with which Senators disavowed all connection with or sympathy for the mad fury of BROWN. What connection had the affair at Liberty with the question before us? We have a great duty to perform—to afford protection to our common country against attacks from foes within as well as without.

Mr. GREEN remarked that the purpose for which the arms were taken at Liberty was not to force Slavery into Kansas, not to subvert the Government or laws of the United States, but to resist the unlawful acts of the Emigrant Aid Society, which had prevented the execution of the laws of the Territory. Although an unlawful act it was for a good purpose, and in order to support law and order the truth ought to go forth in this matter, and not let it be supposed that it was an attrocious act like that at Harper's Perry. This affair demands the interposition of the Federal Government, while scenes in Kansas, whether right or wrong, have passed by. Those acts are recorded for posterity to judge, and let them remain undisturbed.

Mr. CRITTENDEN thought that the amendment could do no harm, and only occupy a few days more time, and he hoped it would be adopted.

Mr. WILSON should vote for the resolution and amendment. When this intelligence first reached the North it was regarded as merely a strike of workmen. On hearing its real character it was received almost unanimously with disapprobation and regrets—but elections were pending in New-York and New Jersey, and one or two leading papers in New-York, for the purpose of affecting those elecsions, made the most violent, false and infamous charges against the public men and masses of people of the free States. This excited universal indignation there. Not one in a thousand of the people of the free States even dreamed of such a foray, or knew nothing of it. He spent two or three weeks in New-York and New Jersey previous to the election, and everywhere heard regret and condemnation of that movement. He never saw a man who did not regret it. The leader in that invasion, by his conduct and language, had excited sympathy and admiration. He is regarded as sincere, although a fanatic. He vioalated the law under the conviction that he was doing right, and was willing to take the consequences. But the present Governor of Virginia, by his mode of dealing with this question—by his evident attempt to make political capital and get up needless clamor—has excited a feeling of derission and contempt among the masses of the North. To this cause is to be attributed the sympathy manifested for BROWN, more than to any other source whatever. Had he dealt with this question as a discreet magistrate, and not made an outrageous and infamous attempt to implicate innocent men for party purposes, what is witnessed to-day would never have taken place. He concluded by hoping that the investigation would be thorough. Whoever may be implicated, let him take the consequences.

Mr. CLARK spoke in favor of the resolution and amendment.

Mr. BROWN read the proceedings of a public meeting at Natick, Massachusetts, where a resolution was adopted, that resistance to tyrants is obedience to God, and that therefore slaves ought to be incited to resist their masters. He asked whether Mr. WILSON was present and countenanced such a meeting.

Mr. WILSON (in explanation)—It was a lecture by HENRY C. WRIGHT, who made a speech in favor of resistance. It was generally attended by Democrats and others, but nobody interrupted the proceedings. Those who hired the hall were some dozen Garrison Abolitionists, and they only voted for the resolution. The great mass of the audience went only from curiosity. Having fully expressed his opinion previously in regard to BROWN'S movement, he deemed it unnecessary to repeat them there.

Mr. BROWN was satisfied with the disclaimer.

Mr. PUGH would vote against the amendments, as referring to the transactions not germain to the resolution, and having no connection. We have talked enough about Kansas in years past.

Mr. MASON was under the impression when he promised not to oppose the amendment, if offered as a separate proposition, that it was a new matter, not reported officially to either House. If all the facts had been reported on once, there certainly was no need of appointing another Committee to investigate them, and therefore he would vote against the amendment. The Senator from Massachusetts had arraigned the conduct of Gov. WISE, and imputed to him selfish and unworthy motives. The people of Virginia are the only political communities to whom the Governor of Virginia is responsible. He had not heard a single word or doubt expressed in Virginia by anybody of any political party respecting the propriety, expediency or wisdom of Gov. WISE'S conduct in taking care that the laws of Virginia should be respected and enforced. If he had neglected to do his duty, or run the remotest risk that these vagabond instruments, in the hands of people elsewhere, should not expiate their crimes under the laws of Virginia, he would have merited and received the execration of every Virginian. Now, the object of this investigation was to find out where BROWN'S money and munitions came from. They must have cost from $15,000 to $20,000, to say nothing of the expense of getting up the expedition. There was also a large sum in gold found on his person. Where did he get it? He had only been known as a vagabond and ruffian in Kansas. Some persons behind must have been accessory to his movement. The object was to find them.

Mr. IVERSON said that these Kansas matters had become almost forgotten, and would never have been brought up again unless by some *Old Mortality*, like the Senator from Illinois, who delights to revel in rotten and disgusting remains. The object of the amendment could only be to revive agitation and smother the inquiry proposed. The Senator would like to break the force of facts to be developed concerning this monstrous outrage on the soil of Virginia. They might deny sympathy for BROWN, but this very attempt to embarrass the resolution evidences that sympathy. Look at the facts transpiring in the other end of the Capitol, where Mr. SHERMAN is a candidate for the third office in the gift of the American people, and yet he has indorsed HELPER'S book, which is more incendiary in its character than anything JOHN BROWN ever said.

Mr. HALE called him order for reflecting on the character of the House.

Mr. IVERSON said that he had only reflected on the Republican Party, not on the House. Mr. SHERMAN was one of sixty-eight members of the last Congress who indorsed and approved sentiments at war with the interests of the House, and looking to a dissolution of the Union. Was not that equivalent to sympathy for BROWN? Do gentlemen here disclaim the acts of their colleagues in the other House? They belong to the same political organization, and if they avowed their real sentiments they would justify the conduct of their political friends in the House who sustain a man indorsing the most damnable sentiments ever uttered.

When the Senator from Massachusetts heard treasonable sentiments avowed at a public meeting in his own town, instead of sitting and giving silent assent, he should at once have rebuked them. What did all the ringing of bells in New-Hampshire on the 2d of December mean but sympathy for BROWN, and eight members of the Massachusetts Senate voted to adjourn over for the same reason. He believed that it was the settled design of the Republican Party to break down the institution ... or foul,—if not by appealing to ..., by inciting the slaves. As for the Democratic Party, he was sorry to say he was afraid it was becoming, if not corrupt, at least corruptible. The South can take care of herself, and needs no assistance. We will be prepared to defend ourselves to the last extremity, even at the sacrifice of the Union, which you all pretend to revere so much.

Without taking the question the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE DEBATE ON THE "IMPENDING CRISIS" CONTINUED—A MOTION TO TABLE CLARK'S RESOLUTION TABLED.

Mr. CLARK caused to be read a list of those who recommended the circulation of the compend of HELPER'S book; also the circular itself, strongly reprobative of Slavery.

Mr. CLARK'S resolution coming up, Mr. CRAWFORD made an ineffectual motion to submit a resolution for the adoption of the hour rule, it being evident that after Mr. CLARK shall conclude his remarks a reply will be expected from the other side. It would be remembered that in the 34th Congress one gentleman occupied the floor two days. Hence his proposition.

A resolution was adopted that the daily hour of meeting be 12 o'clock.

Mr. CLARK resumed, saying he had the paper read, that the country might see the treasonable designs. Here was a recommendation, signed by members of the last House, some of them reelected to this, that the North should have no fellowship with slaveholders, either socially or politically. And had the country come to this? We live under a Union and Constitution, which cost so much blood and treasure jointly of North and South. Had they struck the fatal blow, and got their own consent, and expect the country to submit to it; for those in the South who do not own slaves to exterminate the institution—peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must—as recommended by HELPER and his friends. One of those who signed the circular, Mr. GROW, has been nominated for Speaker. If we are a common country, and here to deliberate under the stars and stripes, looking to a common patriotic end—if we are brethren hailing from the same brave ancestry, are we to be thus insulted and trampled upon? Did Northern men think those from the South feel themselves honored by their association? If so, they are deceived. If he had to depend on the prayers of certain persons at the North, as recommended, he should expect, after death, to sink to "nethermost hell." [Laughter.] The South understand their rights, and dare maintain them. The Union cannot exist if the recommendations in the circular which he had read were carried out.

Mr. GILMER offered a substitute for Mr. CLARK'S resolution, in substance reiterating the declarations heretofore made by the Whig and Democratic Parties, resisting all attempts at a renewal of Slavery agitation, in whatever shape or color it may be made.

Mr. STEVENS presumed the amendment was not in order.

Mr. CURTIS moved the previous question.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Motion negatived by a tie vote.

Mr. BARKSDALE raised the question, that as Mr. GILMER'S proposition did not relate to the election of Speaker, it was out of order.

The Clerk was not prepared to decide the point, but would submit it to the House. An ineffectual motion was made to postpone the further consideration of the resolution till the first of January.

Mr. BURNET said he wanted to vote on Mr. CLARK'S resolution, and suggested that Mr. GILMER might offer his proposition as an amendment. Should the gentleman insist offering it as a substitute, the Republicans will be enabled to avoid a vote on the subject, the other side of the House are anxious they should come up to meet. He would not dodge himself or enable others to do so.

Several gentlemen claimed the floor, and a spirited colloquy on that subject ensued.

Mr. GILMER said the declarations in Mr. CLARK'S resolution, in relation to a certain infamous pamphlet, had nothing to do with the election. If it was a proper preparatory to election, his substitute was certainly in order and preferable.

Mr. BARKDALE inquired: Does your substitute refer to qualification for Speakership?

Mr. GILMER—Yes; we want whoever will be elected Speaker of this House to know its sentiments.

Mr. BURNETT advocated the adoption of Mr. CLARK'S resolution. They should, by its adoption, set their seal of condemnation on those who would set one part of the people against the other, apply the incendiary's torch, stir up the slave against the master, and excite servile insurrection. He repeated, he wished a seal of condemnation set on the man who would instigate treason, murder, and arson. This was his understanding of the resolution. He represented a people loyal to the Union and Constitution, who stood ready to preserve them—but they were nevertheless ready if this warfare was to made on their institutions and on their homes and families by invasion to go out of this Union. [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.] He wished to see how many Northern gentlemen would say by their votes they have no part or lot in the sentiments of HELPER'S book.

Mr. GILMER modified his substitute by adding, "fully indorsing those national sentiments, it is the duty of every good citizen to resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, under whatever shape or color made, the Slavery agitation, and no member should be elected Speaker whose political opinion is not known to conform to the foregoing sentiments.

Mr. GILMER was sorry he could not agree to Mr. BURNETT'S suggestion. Look every morning at the Press favoring the interests of the party in power. Gentlemen would find therein carefully-detailed notices of all inflammatory meetings in relation to the terrible affair at Harper's Ferry; and, although meetings of a contrary character were held, they could find no allusion to them.

Mr. BURNETT—Where are those meetings held.

Mr. GILMER (resuming) condemned the sending out of inflammatory discussions.

Various points of order were raised.

Mr. GARRETT gave notice of his intention to offer an amendment to the amendment.

Mr. MILLSON rose almost under a sense of humiliation. He confessed that he had been much disappointed in the character of the present debate, as well as in the sources from which discussion had come. There was nothing in Mr. GILMER'S proposition to which he might not abstractly assent, but he trusted the gentleman would pardon him for suggesting that such an indication should not come from Southern members, in view of the recent occurrences by this time known throughout the civilized world.

They had a good right to expect that while they remained, as they should have remained, silent in their seats, gentlemen from other parts of the country should have come to meet them with extended hands, and given them the assurance that these events were not types of Northern sentiment and intent. Was it a time, he asked, when they should seek from others pledges of their own security. Those gentlemen on the other side (Republicans) maintained a sullen and almost contemptuous silence. [Laughter from the Republican side.] The House should not have entertained this question with one (the Speakership) which was comparatively unimportant. Those who entertain such sentiments as are advanced by HELPER were not only unfit to be Speaker, but were unfit to live. [Applause from the Democratic side.] He would not attempt to penetrate the recesses of the heart in relation to man and his maker by saying that they were not fit to die.

Mr. SHERMAN regarded this debate as thrown into the House to prevent organization. He caused to be read a letter addressed to him to FRANCIS P. BLAIR, dated 6th inst., in which the writer says that HELPER brought him his book, after examining which he informed HELPER of the objectionable parts. HELPER replied he would make the alterations, and it was in consequence of such an assurance that members of Congress gave their recommendation.

Mr. SHERMAN resumed. He did not sign the paper. He had never read HELPER'S book or compendium, and had never seen a copy of either. He desired to say he had always endeavored to cultivate courteous and friendly relations. He had never expressed such language as had been used to-day. He appealed to his public record. He would say now there was not a single question agitating the mind of the country relative to politics. There was not a single topic involving sectional controversy that was not thrust in by Democrats. The Republicans had preserved a studied silence. It was their intention to organize the House quietly and decently, without vituperation, and he trusted it could be shown that the party could administer the affairs of the House and the Government without trespassing on the rights of any section. [Applause.] He would not tread on the rights of a single Southern citizen, and defied any man to show to the contrary.

Mr. LEAKE said, he understood then, that those who signed the recommendation pamphlet, did so without understanding what it was.

Mr. BLAIR told them, that HELPER gave him a vague promise to correct his work. The gentleman of Ohio had not told them whether he was aware of any changes.

Mr. LEAKE asked whether they indorsed the sentiments, as extracted and published in the New-York *Herald*. The gentleman of Ohio had not denounced a single gentleman, not a single sentiment therein. The Southern gentlemen were entitle to know whether, if the gentleman from Ohio was elected Speaker, he would let negroes fire the dwelling, or put the knife to the throat of his (LEAKE'S) wife and four helpless children. [Laughter.] He was for making the gentleman face the music, for it is to be faced. He wanted to know whether he would interfere with Slavery outside the Halls of Congress.

Mr. CURTIS for one disavowed anything like an attempt on the part of the North to interfere with the relation of master and slave at the South. In every speech he made in his district he said it was the purpose and design of the Republican party not to interfere with Slavery where it exists.

Mr. RUST asked why then he signed a paper recommending the circulation of the compendium.

Mr. CURTIS replied he took it for granted it was for the benefit of mankind. [Laughter.]

Mr. LEAKE said, in conclusion, the "impending crisis" has to be met and we will settle it.

Mr. CLARK, of New-York, in reply to Mr. MILLSON, said he could not, in justice to the North, maintain silence. The reason why he had not spoken before was that nobody had seriously charged on the people of the North complicity or approval of JOHN BROWN'S conduct in Virginia. They never dreamed of it. [Applause.] You would have heard from the North one shriek of indignation, if it was even suspected they encouraged an invasion such as that which of course had excited their brethren of the South. Having never read HELPER'S book he was ignorant how he should vote on the pending resolution, but the proposition of Mr. GILMER be understood, and for which he would vote with pleasure, if prescribed, the platform on which he stood, and on whole people of the North, with entire unanimity, stood this day. [Applause.] He had never seen an Abolitionist until he came to Washington. [Laughter and applause.] If there was one in his District, he never saw him. The Northern people were conservative and Union-loving men. This Slavery agitation sprung up with the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. If it had been carried out in good faith, there would have been no disturbance. If fraud had not invaded Kansas, as foul as that which was recently practiced on Virginia,—if an attempt had not been made in the last Congress to force her into the Union with a Constitution violative of the feelings and interests of the people, the country would not now be in this state of excitement.

Mr. KEITT conceded that there were numbers from and persons in the North who were loyal to the Constitution, but this was not the point before the House. He then proceeded to read extracts from speeches delivered in Ohio by Mr. SEWARD in '48, and in Rochester in '58, who had maintained that Slavery must be abolished. Such was the fruit of the seed sown by that distinguished Republican leader.

and it had been only within the last two hours that some of the Republicans here had found out the doctrines were infamous. He would see the fabric of the Government tumble from turret to foundation-stone, before he would take one tittle less of the rights to which the South was entitled. [Applause.] We mean to defend ourselves. Let each party fight out the issue.

Mr. STEVENS—The discussion had already convinced everybody that his point of order was correct and proper, namely: That until the House was organized it was not competent to entertain any question, except the election of Speaker, or to adjourn. He did not blame gentlemen from the South for taking the course he did, although we deemed it untimely to withhold from the public creditors the means which should be given them speedily. He did not blame them for the language of intimidation, or rending God's creation from turret to foundation. [Laughter.] It was right in them, for we recreants of the North were not affected by it. He gave them credit for it, for their remarks were to operate on timid men.

Mr. CRAWFORD rose excitedly, and interrupting Mr. STEVENS, said something about union meetings at Castle Garden and in the North. He was loudly called to order; while others applauded. His remarks were nearly unintelligible, owing to the deafening confusion which prevailed. Members on all sides rose to their feet and crowded the area near Messrs. STEVENS and CRAWFORD. The greatest excitement prevailed, and at one time a collision was feared.

Mr. CRAWFORD continuing his remarks, said: "Don't sing psalms to the Union and Constitution till we get quiet." He was again applauded, and continued speaking amid calls of order.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, called upon the Clerk to maintain the order and dignity of the House.

The Clerk said that he had no power, and threw himself upon the generosity of the House to come to order.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois—The time for generosity has passed. Order must be enforced.

After a few minutes the members seated themselves. Several gentlemen proposed adjournment.

Mr. STEVENS repeated that he had made a point of order that only motions in order were for election and adjournment. He moved the previous question.

Mr. SAMETT—This discussion shall not be stopped, and there is no power in the House to stop it. [Applause.]

Adjourned.

Union Demonstration in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 6.

Extensive preparations are making for the Union demonstration to-morrow by a mass meeting, irrespective of party, to-night. Cannon are to be fired and flags displayed throughout the day on the shipping and public buildings. They are determined to show Gov. WISE that the conservative elements of the North are not passive or diminishing in strength. Much enthusiasm was displayed at the preliminary meeting, and the demonstration promises to be general.

Letter from Gov. Chase to Gov. Wise.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Dec. 6.

Gov. WISE laid before the Legislature to-day a letter from the Governor of Ohio, in reply to one of his. Mr. CHASE says: Ohio will fulfill every coustitutional obligation to other members of the Union, but cannot consent to an invasion of her territory by armed men, even for the purpose of pursuing and arresting fugitives from justice.

Municipal Elections in Massachusetts.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Monday, Dec. 5.

Dr. SAUNDERS, Jr., Citizen's candidate, was elected Mayor to-day, by 155 votes over J. R. ROLLINS, Republican candidate. A large majority of the City Council, on the Citizen's ticket, were also elected. The result is claimed as a triumph for the Democrats.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, Dec. 6.

Mr. JAMES D. GREEN was elected Mayor of Cambridge yesterday by a majority of sixteen votes over Mr. SARGENT, the present incumbent. Mr. GREEN ran on the independent ticket.

Obituary.

TOLEDO, Monday, Dec. 5.

DANIEL O. MORTON, a prominent lawyer of this city died this afternoon.

Fire in London, C. W.

LONDON, C. W., Tuesday, Dec. 6.

To-day the United Presbyterian Church, the Great Western Railway repair shop, CADHAM'S sash factory, and a large quantity of lumber, where destroyed by fire; this morning three cars in the repair shop were also destroyed. Total loss $14,000.

The Southern Pacific Railroad.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 6.

The sales of the Pacific Railway stock and bonds close on the 10th, when a conditional sale will be made of the balance, amounting to $1,000,000, which will be set aside to purchase negroes to complete the road.

Kentucky State Legislature.

FRANKFORT, Monday, Dec. 5.

The Legislature organized to-day. Mr. POTTER, of Woodford, was elected Speaker of the Senate, and Mr. MERRIWEATHER Speaker of the House. This is a triumph of the Breckinridgeites, or Guthrie men.

Fire in Montpelier.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Tuesday, Dec. 6.

The Union Hotel in this village was destroyed by fire last night. The loss amounts to $8,000, half of which is insured.

Non-Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Dec. 6—1 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, now due at this port, with Liverpool dates of the 23d ult.

Bank Defalcation.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 6.

The defalcation of ISAAC F. SHEPARD, late Treasurer of the Hanover-street Savings Bank, is ascertained to reach $57,000.

[Advertisement.]

PROFESSIONAL.

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., offers his professional services at his rooms, in the Graefenberg Institution, No. 32 Park-row, New-York. *Irregularities and diseases of women, of every description, Consumption, chronic and malignant diseases*, (both local and constitutional,) are skillfully and successfully treated. Office hours, 9 to 1, and 3 to 4.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Scarletina, Diptheria, or Putrid Sore Throat, complaints of an unusually malignant type, are prevailing to an alarming extent among children, and baffling the skill of the most experienced physicians. These remedies are a speedy and effectual cure for them.

[Advertisement.]

The first shipment of MORRIS' unrivaled London Gin, has been landed ex *Southampton*. This is the celebrated "Old Tom," and is being sold pure by the case, at No. 48 Broadway. Warranted genuine. See advertisement in another column. All judges of the article are respectfully invited to try it.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S PHOTOGRAPHIC AND FINE ART GALLERY,

No. 707 Broadway, New-York.
Established in 1840.

[Advertisement.]

DOOM OF DEVILLE—AFTERNOON AND EVENING.—They are compelled to repeat this astonishingly popular drama at Barnum's Museum twice to-day. Never did even a brilliant piece produce such a sensation. Go and witness it.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the depots, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotyyes.

[Advertisement.]

BARTHOLF'S

Celebrated
Sewing Machines,
No. 434 Broadway,
Cor. Howard-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 6.

$12,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	90¾	200	Reading Railroad		41¾
1,000 Missouri 6s	83½	500	do	b60	41¾
2,000 N. Y. Central 6s	90½	200	do		41¾
3,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	94½	100	do	s60	41¾
3,000 N. J. Cen. 1st m. b.	102½	150	Mich. Cen. Railr'd.		39½
1,000 D., L. & W. 1st m	89	100	do		39¼
90 Mer. Ex. Bank	98	200	do		39
10 Ocean Bank	92	510	Panama Railroad		132½
20 Amer. Ex. Bank	97½	100	do	b60	132¾
25 Chatham Bank	93	250	Ill. Cent. R'd	s10	85½
10 Hanover Bank	89½	115	do		85½
10 Contin'ental Bank	102½	100	do	b60	85¾
65 Commonwealth Bk.	97	150	Gal. & Chi. R'd		68
50 Pacific M.S.Co.	s30 77¾	600	do	b30	68
160 Erie Railroad	4¾	100	do	b3	68
350 N. Y. Cen. R.	80¾	535	do	b3	67½
600 do	b60 80¾	350	do		67¾
200 do	b30 80¾	100	do	b30	67½
400 do	b30 80¾	100	do	b10	67½
2000 do	80¾	200	do	b10	67¾
1000 do	s30 80	250	do		67¾
525 do	s60 80	50	do		67¾
100 do	s10 80¼	900	Cleveland & Tol R.		19½
300 do	80	405	Ch'go & R'k I'd R.		64
250 do	b60 80¾	1,000	do	b10	64
50 Hud. Riv. R.	b60 40½	200	do		63¾
240 do	39½	100	do	s60	63¾
300 Har. Rail'd Pref	35	50	do	b30	64¼
50 do	35½	100	do	s4	63¾
500 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	17½	5	do		63¾
39 Cleve. Pain. & A.R.	118½	25	do	b45	64¼

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Virginia St. 6s	92½	300	Hudson River R.		39½
1,000 Cal State 7s	85¾	300	Gal. & Chi. R.		68
1,000 Missouri St. 6s	83¾	100	do	b30	68
15,000 do	s60 83¾	100	do	b3	68
7,000 Erie 2d Mt. Bds.	89	50	do	s30	68
3,000 Erie R. 2d M. b. ex	88	200	do	b15	68¼
3,000 E. R. 3d M. Bs.	83 75	100	Mich. Cen. R.	s30	39½
15,000 do	76	400	do		39¾
1,000 Har. R. 3d M. Bs	78	50	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	s	17¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	76¾	150	do	s60	17¾
10 do	76¾	400	do		17¾
25 do	s30 76½	75	Panama Railroad		132½
1000 do	76½	100	do	b30	132¾
100 N. Y. Central R.	80	50	do	s30	132½
100 do	s30 79¾	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	s15	64¾
550 do	s30 80	34	do		64¾
500 do	b60 80¾	200	do	b10	64¾
50 do	80¾	100	do	b30	64¼
50 Erie Railroad	4¾	200	do		64¼
250 Reading R.	s30 41	100	do	s15	64
200 do	b30 41	50	Cleve. & Pitts. R.		73¼
400 do	40¾				

TUESDAY, Dec. 6—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange to-day there was a further decline on the Share list of ¼@1 ₱ cent., and in one instance 2 ₱ cent. The printed sales of New-York Central were almost uniform at 80 @80¾ ₱ cent. as against 80½@¾ yesterday afternoon, but at the close of the Second Board an increased purpose to sell the Stock was manifested, and the very latest transactions were at 79⅞ ₱ cent. The last sales of Galena were continued from yesterday, and at one time touched 67¼ ₱ cent., being a fall of 5 ₱ cent. within eight or ten days, and a fresh decline of 2 ₱ cent. from the last price at the Second Board yesterday. The afternoon sales were at 68 ₱ cent., and the closing quotation 67¾ ₱ cent. These two prominent Road Stocks affected the whole market adversely, so that Reading and Rock Island, which were yesterday comparatively steady, gave way ¼@½ ₱ cent., though not without bringing forward free buyers of Rock Island at 64, buyer 10 days, and 63¾, cash, in the morning, and 64¼@64 in the afternoon. Reading sold at 40⅞ at the close of the printed list. The two Michigan stocks were down to 39½ for Central and 17½ for Southern Preferred. Hudson River, 39¼; Erie Shares, $8¼@½, while the Bonds of the Company were in free demand, at better rates for the second and third mortgages. Pacific Mail fell off to 76½; Panama a shade firmer, at 132½@132¾. The State Stocks were nearly all ¼@½ ₱ cent. weaker. Missouris, 83¾; Tennessees, 90¾. Illinois Central Bonds improved ½ ₱ cent., and the Shares were steady at 55½@¾. The general market in the afternoon closed heavy, outside the Board-room, the dealings in several descriptions taking another unfavorable turn after the official list of sales was printed. Some of the Street speculators appear to have shifted their position within the past few days, while others who were long in stocks have reduced their lines, from some vague apprehensions of a further change in the Money Market.

In Money affairs, the event of the day is another decline in the Foreign Exchanges, on account of the growing abundance of Cotton bills from the South and the enormous transactions in that staple for export. A line of £150,000, drawn by a leading Banking firm, was placed in the forenoon, on private terms, supposed to be 109½ ₱ cent. net, and the whole range of Bank and Banker's bills (including Southern drawn) is now quoted 109½@109¾ ₱ cent., and good Merchant bills 109@109¾ ₱ cent. Francs have sympathized to so some extent, and we hear of transactions at f.5.16¼@f.5.15 to the dollar. Some short sight London was offered at rates corresponding with the reduction on 60-day bills. The *Africa* will take to-morrow about $650,000 in Specie, principally in Silver. The mail will not close until 11½ o'clock.

The following is a list of proposals received at the Comptroller's Office, New-York, Dec. 6, 1859, for $650,000, Water Stock of the City of New-York of 1854, b